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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: January 12, 1993

Bob Walker (O) 202/208-6416
(H) 703/938-6842

INTERIOR SOLICITOR ISSUES LEGAL OPINION ON ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE POWERS

Department of the Interior Solicitor Thomas L. Sansonetti today issued a long-awaited legal opinion that explores the extent of Alaska Native village jurisdiction over land and non-village members.

The opinion concludes that Native village jurisdiction was significantly limited by Congress in 1971. The opinion, however, also reaffirms longstanding Departmental and Congressional actions which include Native villages as tribes for purposes of many programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other federal agencies.

Issuance of the opinion culminates two years of historical and legal review by the Interior Solicitor's office. The opinion was requested in 1990 by Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan to aid the Department in reviewing jurisdictional claims raised by the Native villages. It is intended to provide guidance in resolving difficult state-federal-village disputes over who has police and regulatory authority over lands.

In his opinion, Sansonetti concluded that Congress, with passage of the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) decisively eliminated village jurisdiction over village and Native corporation lands and non-village members.

"In our view, the purposes of ANCSA to develop state chartered business entities and to avoid the establishment of any reservation system, trusteeship or other racially based institution, would be frustrated by a determination that enclaves of federal and tribal jurisdiction continue to exist," Sansonetti stated.

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The Solicitor also noted, however, that this conclusion did not mean a change in the relationship between the Federal Government and Native villages. Sansonetti spent considerable time in the opinion on the tribal status of villages.

"In our view, Congress and the Executive Branch have been clear and consistent in the inclusion of Alaska Natives as eligible for benefits and programs under a number of statutes designed to benefit Indian tribes and members," Sansonetti wrote. His opinion recognizes the fact that Native villages have been considered tribes for many purposes.

Sansonetti expressed his hope that the exhaustive review of the history, law and government policy would be beneficial to all who deal with Native village jurisdictional issues. The opinion was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for use in determining the position of the United States in future litigation.

-DOI-



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: January 15, 1993

Bob Walker (O) 202/208-6416
(H) 703/938-6842

INTERIOR SECRETARY LUJAN SIGNS AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTING
WATER SETTLEMENT WITH FORT McDOWELL INDIAN COMMUNITY

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today signed an agreement implementing legislation to resolve a long standing dispute over the water rights of the Fort McDowell Indian Community in Arizona.

"This settlement averts lengthy, costly litigation and uncertainty for the tribe and the Federal Government," Lujan noted. "Even more important is the fact that this settlement provides the opportunity for increased economic self-sufficiency and meaningful self-determination for the Community."

Chairman Clinton Pattea signed the agreement for the Community which is located in central Arizona near Phoenix.

Among others attending the signing ceremony in Lujan's office were Eddie Brown, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, and Dennis Underwood, Commissioner of Reclamation.

"This is an especially happy occasion for me because this settlement benefits a tribe in my home State of Arizona," Brown observed. Underwood said, "The Bureau of Reclamation is very proud of the role we played in achieving this agreement and others involving Indian tribes over the past four years."

In accordance with the Fort McDowell Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990, the tribe will receive a maximum annual diversion right of 36,350 acre-feet of water from the Verde River. The Community may lease a portion of its water, and has agreed to lease 4,300 acre-feet to the City of Phoenix. In addition, the Federal Government will provide the Community a development fund of \$31 million and a Small Reclamation Project Act loan of \$13 million for irrigation development on the reservation.

-DOI-



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington, D.C. 20240



IN REPLY REFER TO:

For Release: Friday, February 19, 1993 Carl Shaw (202) 208-7315

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
REBUILD AMERICA ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE
PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT CLINTON

The Lifetime Learning and Rebuild America economic stimulus package proposed by President Clinton will provide economic development opportunities, rebuild and maintain roads, repair schools, jails and juvenile detention centers, and provide funds to operate elementary and secondary schools on many of America's Indian reservations.

The total stimulus package calls for \$102.4 million, with most of the funds to be spent by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for the benefit of Indians by the end of Fiscal Year 1993.

The range of projects in the Bureau of Indian Affairs will cover additional funds for all of the Bureau-funded schools, provide \$15 million for forest development on Indian reservations, and provide funds to guarantee \$48 million in loan projects. The new monies boost the Bureau's \$1.5 billion FY 1993 budget which has already experienced shortfalls in the Indian School Equalization Program formula because of increased school enrollment for the current school year.

Of the \$48.8 million for school operations, \$22.6 million will be spent for the 1992-93 school year to meet a shortfall in funds because of an unexpected five-percent increase in school enrollment and to meet administrative cost grants. An additional \$26.2 million will be used in the 1993-94 school year to supplement the funds available for the school year beginning July 1, 1993.

In addition, \$9.4 million will be spent to repair, improve, and rehabilitate school, law enforcement, and other facilities. BIA funds 181 schools, 70 of which are contracted directly to tribes which operate them.

A total of \$15 million is targeted for forest development on Indian reservations. The funds will be used for tree planting and precommercial thinning to increase future harvesting and sale of wood products on Indian reservations.

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The Bureau will have available an additional \$5.6 million to guarantee loans to start or expand Indian businesses on reservations. The funds available are expected to support loans of \$48 million to tribes for business ventures which include hotels, convention centers, logging mills, an office complex, and gaming enterprises. Many of the projects are expected to be under construction within 30 days of funding.

\$23.5 million will be spent for road maintenance on Indian reservations for projects to improve access for schools, medical facilities, businesses and tourists.

BIA -



U.S. Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service

News Release

FOR RELEASE: March 5, 1993

CONTACT: Tom DeRocco
(202) 208-3983

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE ANNOUNCES FUNDING FOR INDIAN MINERALS COOPERATIVE AUDIT PROGRAM

The Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service (MMS) today announced that it will pay \$541,951 to four Indian tribes as reimbursement of auditing costs for participating in the MMS's Cooperative and Delegated Audit Program during Fiscal Year 1993.

The Navajo Nation will receive \$308,866; the Ute Indian Tribe, \$87,600; the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, \$93,000; and the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribe, \$52,485.

The program enables a tribe to join with MMS in providing additional audit coverage of revenues derived from oil, gas and other mineral leases located on its land.

"More than \$150 million in mineral revenues were collected from Indian leases last year," Acting MMS Director Carolita Kallaur said. "Working together in this program, we can ensure the tribes continue to receive an accurate accounting of the money to which they're entitled."

Under provisions of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, MMS reimburses participating Indian tribes for the costs of delegated audits, such as salaries and travel expenses.

Nine states--California, Colorado, Louisiana, Montana, Utah, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming--participate under similar provisions.

MMS is responsible for collecting, accounting for, auditing and disbursing revenues associated with mineral leases on federal and Indian lands. The agency handles nearly \$4 billion in revenues each year, Kallaur said.

-MMS-



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 8, 1993

Contact: Bob Walker
202/208-6416

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY BRUCE BABBITT

Released After His Meeting With Governors,
At Which Indian Gaming Issues Were Discussed

"My meeting with the Governors today was a positive one, and I greatly appreciate their input. The Governors were clear in stating their positions, and I was equally clear in stating that I need to hear from other interests before deciding what, if any, policy changes are needed. I also made clear my belief that most of these issues are best resolved by bilateral negotiations between states and tribes, as intended under the Indian Gaming Regulation Act, and that there is room for compromise. Our discussion was very helpful, but no commitments were made."

"I will continue to seek input from all sides in this debate, and will continue the search for a consensus position to which all parties can agree."

"I look forward to my meeting tomorrow with tribal leaders."

DOI



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 9, 1993

Contact: Jay Ziegler
Bob Walker
202/208-6416

STATEMENT OF INTERIOR SECRETARY BRUCE BABBITT

Released After His Meeting with Tribal Leaders
on March 9, 1993

"I appreciated the opportunity to hear from tribal leaders from across the country. Their input provided an important picture of the economic benefits reservations have gained from Indian Gaming."

"I want to continue to gather information from parties interested in this issue, and I continue to believe these issues are best resolved by bilateral negotiations between states and tribes as intended under the Indian Gaming Regulation Act, and that the Act provides room for compromise."

"Today's meeting was a step forward as was yesterday's discussion with the governors. From this point forward, I will continue to seek out a consensus position to which all parties can agree."

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 22, 1993

CONTACT: Bob Walker
(202) 208-3171

**Statement of Secretary Bruce Babbitt
on the Status of
Indian Gaming Negotiations for Arizona**

In an effort to find a basis for mutual agreement on Indian gaming, I have met separately during the past week with Arizona tribal leaders and Governor Fife Symington.

These discussions have been wide-ranging and constructive and will continue. To aid the process, I have asked the parties to consider the following three principles:

1. Class III Gaming by Tribes would be limited to machines only, as long as the State of Arizona did not sanction any additional form of Class III gaming.
2. Any compromise proposal should be available to all recognized Indian tribes in Arizona
3. Restrictions would be placed on the specific number and location of machines, provided that all tribes would have a minimum quota of 250 machines, with larger tribes entitled to additional allocations.

DOI



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington, D.C. 20245



IN REPLY REFER TO:

Tuesday, April 6, 1993

NOTICE

PRESS CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT'S FISCAL YEAR 1994 BUDGET

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt will brief the news media Thursday, April 8 at 1 p.m. on the President's FY 1994 budget request for the Department of the Interior. The briefing will be held in the auditorium of the South Interior Building, 1951 Constitution Ave. NW.

At 3 p.m., Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Eddie Brown will brief constituent groups, Indian tribal representatives, and the Indian media on the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget request. The meeting will be held in the Secretary's Conference Room, Room 5160, Main Interior Building, 1849 C St. NW.

A reminder that a picture identification card is required for entrance at both locations.

If you need further information, please call me at 202 208-7315.

Carl Shaw
Director of Public Affairs



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Embargoed until: 1:00 pm. EDT

April 8, 1993

Contact: Mary Helen Thompson

(202) 208-6461

Clinton's Interior Budget Provides Major Investments For Parks and Natural Resource Protection; Urges Bigger Role for Science

President Clinton's fiscal year 1994 budget for the Department of the Interior calls for significant new investments in National Parks and natural resource protection, as well as scientific efforts to help the nation protect endangered species without hurting local economies.

\$7.6 billion is requested for programs funded through the annual appropriations process, an eight percent increase over the 1993 enacted level. The budget calls for total spending of \$9.5 billion, an increase of more than \$500 million over Interior's 1993 funding. Included are significant investments in education, self-determination and safety on Indian reservations and substantial administrative savings throughout the Department.

The Department's shift in priorities from development to a greater balance between conservation and development is reflected in the 18% increase in operations funding for the Fish and Wildlife Service and the 19% increase for operations of the National Park Service.

"This budget, more than anything else, is an investment budget -- and it is a sound investment for the American taxpayers," said Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt. "This will give us the kind of return that will not only be evident in the next year or two, but will pay off for the next generation as well."

"We're finding the right balance," Secretary Babbitt said. "In the past decade, Interior's leaders assumed this was a development agency, forgetting the responsibility to protect our public lands. This shift in budget priorities helps us fulfill the role of responsible stewards."

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An End to Gridlock

The budget request was developed by starting with the current year's appropriations, reflecting the Administration's commitment to work cooperatively with Congress. In the previous two Administrations, Interior's budget requests were continually scaled back to far below the previous year's appropriated amounts. Congress then labored to reinstate funds to reflect long-established national priorities.

"This budget uses as its starting point the level of funding Congress provided for us during this current fiscal year," said Secretary Babbitt. "We've taken ideology and gamesmanship out of the equation, and are focusing our energies on the lands and resources entrusted to our care. The usual gridlock is no more."

The budget includes \$107 million in savings. Of this, \$65 million is saved by reducing the number of positions by 2.5%, putting the Department on track to meet the President's goal of 4% staff reductions by the end of 1995. Administrative cost reductions of 3% will lead to savings of \$42 million; the President has pledged that the Cabinet will reduce administrative costs by 14% over four years.

"We've brought in people with very strong management skills," said Secretary Babbitt. "They will determine where we can cut and where it makes sense to invest. This Department is staffed with high quality career employees, and they can make taxpayer dollars go much further. What has been missing in the past is clear direction and a sense of mission that all employees can share."

Science as an Investment

The budget proposes significant increases for the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), much of it in scientific research and applications which can help the Department work to protect species while at the same time avoid economic disruptions which are sometimes blamed on the Endangered Species Act.

"We've got to use science to help us plan ahead," said Secretary Babbitt. "Recent leaders in this Department have failed to act, allowing a crisis to develop and letting the courts determine how we protect threatened wildlife. We're refusing to let that continue. These investments in science will help government leaders at all levels to be better at planning ahead. It will give greater certainty to local economies and local investors."

"Quite often people think of government investments only in the sense of roads, bridges and schools," said Secretary Babbitt.

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"But some of the greatest returns on spending have come from scientific research. That will be one of the great legacies decades from now when people consider the Clinton Administration's Interior Department."

The FWS's endangered species program is in line for an increase of \$30 million, or 65%. This includes funds for "prelisting" activities which are designed to help protect species before they become officially listed as endangered or threatened. These funds will also be used to draft "recovery plans" for the lengthy backlog of endangered species for which no recovery plans exist.

"These funds may become the building block for a National Biological Survey," said Secretary Babbitt, referring to a draft proposal to place much of Interior's research biology functions under one roof. That effort would be done to provide an anticipatory, proactive biological science program to enable land and resource managers to develop comprehensive ecosystem management strategies to minimize conflicts, litigation and economic costs.

A proposed increase of \$14.5 million for the U.S Geological Survey (USGS) would be used to enhance the National Water Quality Assessment program. Also, a \$12.6 million increase in a one-time investment to expand the USGS EROS Data Center will help handle an expected ten-fold increase in the reception, manipulation and distribution of remote-sensing data from NASA satellites.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will also play a much greater role in helping the Department protect at-risk species. The Bureau will receive an increase of \$24 million for renewable resources management activities. This includes a \$7 million, 58% increase in the Bureau's efforts to improve riparian areas, the green plant corridors along streams.

The Bureau of Reclamation's budget proposes to spend \$34 million from the new Central Valley Project Restoration Fund to improve fish and wildlife habitat in California. As authorized by legislation enacted in October 1992, this proposal is financed by additional charges on project beneficiaries.

Investments in Parks and Public Lands

The budget proposes a 19 percent increase for National Park Service (NPS) operations, for a total request of \$1.5 billion. The NPS is focusing efforts on restoring existing parks, with funding increases for every existing park.

The budget proposes significant infrastructure maintenance and repair work for the startling number of parks which have fallen into disrepair. It includes increases to help make the workforce more professional, and offers the first request in a dozen years

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for the Urban Park and Recreational Fund, which is targeted at developing and maintaining programs and facilities in urban areas. Many of these proposed changes come directly from the recommendations of the NPS 75th Anniversary Symposium, held in Vail, CO.

The Department's budget calls for \$144 million in funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, down from \$221 million during the current fiscal year. The budget calls for added staff to increase the Department's capability to conduct land exchanges to benefit all bureaus.

"The President is delivering on his promise of protecting and enhancing our National Parks," said Secretary Babbitt. "In the stimulus package, we chose to invest money to address the huge backlog of repairs that have piled up in our Parks. We've continued that approach with this budget. While we would all wish to have more funds for such programs as the Land and Water Conservation Fund, in 1994 we believe the best use of funds is to take care of, and repair, the Parks we now have."

Investments in Tribal Lands

The Department proposes a 64% increase, for a total of \$18 million, for the repair of high risk dams on Indian reservations. Of the top 100 high-hazard dams on the Department's list, 44 are on Indian reservations.

The budget proposes \$200 million for Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements. These settlements, agreed to by Congress, resolve long-standing claims to water and lands by Indian Tribes.

"This is another case of breaking the gridlock," said Secretary Babbitt. "Under this new system, we bring consistency and predictability to the process. Now, Indian Tribes and allottees, non-Indian water users, water districts and others will know the annual limits on possible payments for all claims. It helps all parties in negotiations."

The Broader Budget Context

"This budget request should be considered in the context of other objectives the Administration is pursuing," said Secretary Babbitt. "We are pushing aggressively to charge market prices for grazing on federal lands, and I'll hold hearings in the West on that topic later this month. We have committed to eliminating below-cost timber sales and will continue to bring market principles to the distribution of federally subsidized water. We're pushing to gain royalties on hard rock mining, and I'm confident it will happen in this session of Congress."

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"A few weeks back, President Clinton appealed to all Americans to make contributions in the national interest," said Secretary Babbitt. "This Administration has no intention of amending that statement to exclude mining corporations, timber companies, cattle ranchers and farmers irrigating with subsidized water."

Moderate visitor fee increases will be instituted in some of the National Parks and other recreation areas. Fees will not be increased at parks close to urban centers, where many users tend to be from poor families. Increases are most likely at "destination parks," where families have often already spent significant amounts of money just to reach the park boundaries.

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Total Bureau Funding
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 93 Estimated	FY 94 Request
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	\$2,102	\$2,443
Bureau of Land Management.....	\$1,119	\$1,151
Bureau of Mines.....	\$ 175	\$ 155
Bureau of Reclamation.....	\$ 931	\$ 869
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	\$1,194	\$1,235
Geological Survey.....	\$ 579	\$ 598
Minerals Management Service.....	\$ 638	\$ 691
National Park Service.....	\$1,435	\$1,557
Office of Surface Mining.....	\$ 301	\$ 303
Territorial and International Affairs...	\$ 354	\$ 321
Central Utah Project Completion Act.....	\$ 0	\$ 32

Funds Subject to Annual Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 93 Estimated	FY 94 Request
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	\$1,549	\$1,808
Bureau of Land Management.....	\$1,028	\$1,111
Bureau of Mines.....	\$ 174	\$ 154
Bureau of Reclamation.....	\$ 810	\$ 817
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	\$ 721	\$ 811
Geological Survey.....	\$ 577	\$ 598
Minerals Management Service.....	\$ 201	\$ 207
National Park Service.....	\$1,383	\$1,502
Office of Surface Mining.....	\$ 301	\$ 303
Territorial and International Affairs...	\$ 125	\$ 116
Central Utah Project Completion Act.....	\$ 0	\$ 26



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL 1 P.M., APRIL 8, 1993

Carl Shaw, (202) 208-7315

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BUDGET REQUEST
FOR FY 1994 IS \$2.4 BILLION; AMONG LARGEST REQUESTS IN HISTORY

President Bill Clinton's fiscal year 1994 budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs proposes to spend \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$261.3 million over the current year, according to documents released today by the Department of the Interior. This is a significant change from budget requests of the last decade, which often proposed substantial funding reductions for the Bureau.

"With this budget, the Clinton Administration is making sound investments to improve both safety and education on reservations," said Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt. "We've also taken major steps toward the settlement of Indian tribal water rights claims."

The major increase in current appropriations is the establishment of a \$200 million fund to cover Indian land and water rights claims settlements. The FY 1994 request is the first of five \$200 million payments to be made into the fund. For 1994, the funds will be used for those settlements already enacted by Congress. For 1995-98, subject to appropriation, \$200 million per year would be available for funding the out-year costs of enacted settlements and for future land and water settlements negotiated by the Administration and enacted by Congress.

Another major proposed increase is the repair of high risk dams on Indian reservations. The 1994 budget proposes a total program of \$18 million, 64 percent more than the 1993 appropriation. Of the top 100 high-hazard dams on the Department's list, 44 are on Indian reservations; more than half of these are in poor or unsatisfactory condition. During the past two years BIA has made significant progress in accomplishing deficiency verification analyses and design for corrective actions. "The increased funds put the BIA in a position to move forward with design and construction contracts for dam modifications," Babbitt said.

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Corrective action will be completed on Ganado Dam in Arizona and Pablo Dam in Montana. Final design will be completed on six other dams: Equalizer Dam in Idaho; He Dog Dam, Kyle Dam, and Parmelee Dam in South Dakota; Weber Dam in Nevada; and Acomita Dam in New Mexico. Conceptual design will be undertaken on an additional three dams: Dulce Dam in New Mexico, East Fork Dam in Montana, and Indian Scout Dam in South Dakota. The Administration is committed to providing a total of \$138 million for this effort during the next five years.

The request for Operation of Indian Programs (OIP) which encompasses the BIA's day-to-day operating programs is \$1.47 billion, an increase of \$130.9 million. The program areas with major increases are education, self-determination, management improvements, and human services.

Funds for education of Indian children in BIA's 184 funded schools, is increased by \$51.4 million over FY 1993. Program increases include \$33.8 million for the Indian school equalization formula, \$3 million for student transportation, \$2 million for early childhood development, \$8.5 million for administrative cost grants, and \$4.2 million for school operations and maintenance. The requested funding level will support the significant increase in enrollment expected to continue in BIA schools. Enrollment in FY 1993 increased by five percent to 43,700 students. Tribally controlled community colleges will also receive an increase of \$2.4 million which will provide for additional curricula and a higher per student funding level.

Tribal Priority Allocations increased by \$33 million. Funding priorities for these programs are determined by the tribes. The program gives tribes the flexibility to prioritize their budgets according to their unique situations. Program increases include a general increase of \$10 million, an inflation adjustment of \$2 million, \$5 million for Indian Child Welfare Act implementation, and \$1.4 million for operation of six new juvenile detention centers. To provide sufficient contract support for expansion of contracted programs, contract support funds are increased by \$25 million in OIP.

An increase of \$22 million is requested to improve BIA management and accountability, including \$7 million for trust funds reconciliation and management, \$1 million for Indian gaming management, \$3.3 million for financial management improvements, \$2.5 million for automatic data processing decentralization, and \$1.7 million for land records automation. An increase of \$1 million will support additional Area office procurement staff primarily associated with additional road construction projects funded from the Federal Highway Trust Fund and P.L. 93-638 tribal contracts. A \$1 million increase is also requested in construction program management to begin addressing replacement of an automated system for the facilities programs. Further increases of \$5.5 million will be dedicated to strengthening management in areas such as property management, bureau directives, and Chief Financial Officer Act requirements.

Human services increases focus on Indian child welfare and welfare reform. An additional \$6.5 million is requested to start up the tribal grant program and joint BIA-Indian Health Service regional assistance centers authorized by the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Protection Act of 1990. The Department will also provide an increase of \$5 million for welfare reform. Last year, Congress provided the tribes with increased flexibility and financial incentives to achieve long-term welfare reform goals, but most tribes lack the resources and expertise to develop the required tribal plans.

Most natural resources programs are funded in the budget at the previous year's enacted level. Increases include \$0.35 million for rights protection implementation and \$0.4 million for endangered species resources to manage Indian forests with marbled murrelet habitat. An additional \$1 million is requested in environmental quality services for the Midnite Mine in Washington state. The requested increase of \$4.3 million in irrigation operations and maintenance includes \$2 million to prevent further deterioration of existing systems; \$2 million for safety of dams operation and maintenance; and \$0.3 million for the administration of the Uintah Irrigation Project in Utah.

The requested budget for construction projects in BIA is \$114 million, a decrease largely due to reductions for one-time irrigation project work and the transfer of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project to the Indian land and water rights claims settlements appropriation.

Increases in the construction program include \$3 million for construction contract support, \$5.4 million for school improvement and repair, \$2 million for jails, and \$2 million for other non-education facilities. In education construction, the budget proposes \$4 million for planning and design and \$13 million for new school construction. With these funds, BIA anticipates completing renovation of Haskell dormitories and completing the construction of the first six schools on the new school priority list.

The Department of Transportation is proposing legislation to increase the authority for Indian road construction for FY 1994 to \$199.4 million, an increase of \$8.4 million in the Department of Transportation Federal Highway Trust Fund. Up to 15 percent of these funds can be used for road sealing on Indian roads.

-BIA-



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

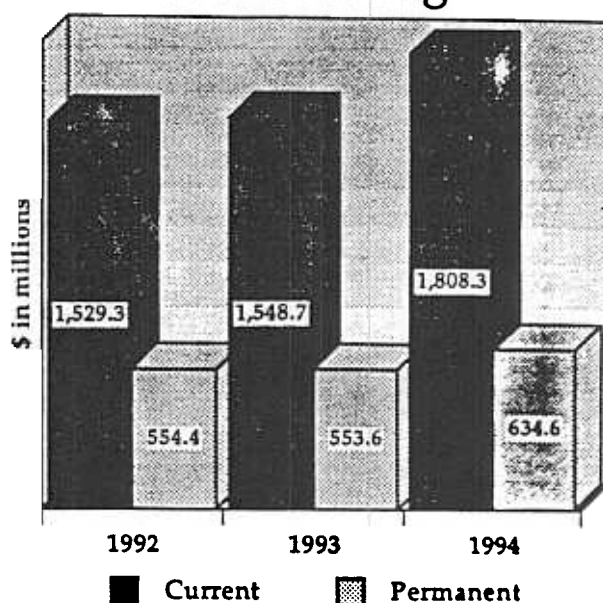
Mission - The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is responsible for managing and protecting natural resources on over 56 million acres of Indian trust lands and for assisting Tribes in serving over one million American Indians and Alaska Natives. It provides community services, operates or provides financial support to operate schools, maintains law enforcement systems, provides social services, and assists in agricultural, ranching, forestry, and mining activities on reservations. These services are provided directly by BIA and through contracts with over 300 Tribes and 200 Alaska villages and Native Corporations.

Overview - The 1994 budget for BIA is \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$340.6 million compared to the 1993 enacted level. For current appropriations, the President's request is the largest ever for the Bureau of Indian Affairs - \$1.8 billion, compared to \$1.5 billion enacted in 1993. This is a significant change from previous budget requests which often proposed substantial funding reductions for the bureau. The major part of the increase in current appropriations is to establish a \$200 million per year fund to cover enacted Indian land and water rights claims settlements. The Operation of Indian Programs appropriation is increased by \$130.9 million to \$1.47 billion for education and other programs for Indian children, for tribal operation of programs on reservations, and for bureau management improvements. The Construction appropriation includes \$114 million for construction activities including new school construction and rehabilitation and repair of other facilities. Included in the \$114 million request, as part of the President's investment initiative, is \$18 million for correcting dam safety problems.

Consistent with the President's Executive Orders to realize administrative cost savings in government and to reduce the Federal work force by 100,000 positions, the BIA budget includes a \$10.6 million decrease tied to FTE reductions and a \$3.0 million decrease resulting from administrative savings and program streamlining.

Operation of Indian Programs (OIP) - The 1994 request

BIA Funding



for OIP, which encompasses the BIA's operating programs, is \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$130.9 million from the 1993 enacted level. Program areas with major increases are: Education (+\$54.4 million), Self Determination (+\$43.3 million), Management Improvements (+\$22.0 million), and Human Services (+\$16.5 million).

The 1994 budget includes a significant investment in Indian education. Currently, the BIA funds 181 schools in 24 states; many are on reservations with high unemployment. Quality education is an essential component in reducing unemployment, increasing self-esteem, improving community life, and increasing economic opportunities on the reservations. The 1994 budget for School Operations is increased \$52 million, including increases of \$33.8 million for Indian School Equalization Formula funding, \$3 million for Student Transportation, \$2 million for Early Childhood Development, \$8.5 million for Administrative Cost Grants, and \$4.2 million for school operations and maintenance. This funding level will support the significant increase in enrollment expected to continue in BIA

schools, and will provide follow-on funding to the request in the President's economic stimulus package to cover current shortfalls in school operations funding.

In 1994, the Department is requesting an increase of \$2.4 million for Tribally Controlled Community Colleges. This request will allow additional curricula and a higher per student funding level. Tribal colleges provide the reservations with an educated labor force such as teachers, engineers, managers, and other professions that are badly needed.

The 1994 budget strengthens Indian Self Determination by proposing increases in Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) and Contract Support. Tribal Priority Allocations is the portion of the budget where funding priorities for programs are determined by the Tribes. This ensures a more solid government to government relationship and gives Tribes the flexibility to prioritize their budgets according to their unique situations. Program increases of \$18.4 million in TPA include a general increase of \$10.0 million; an inflation adjustment of \$2.0 million; funds for Indian Child Welfare Act implementation (\$5.0 million); and resources for operating six new juvenile detention centers (\$1.4 million). In order to provide sufficient contract support related to the expansion of contracted programs, Contract Support is increased by +\$25 million in OIP.

One of BIA's principal goals for 1994 is to improve management and accountability in various areas. The 1994 request includes increases for trust funds reconciliation and management (+\$7.0 million), financial management improvements (+\$3.3 million), Indian gaming management (+\$1.0 million), and data processing improvements (+\$2.5 million for ADP decentralization and +\$1.7 million for land records automation.) An increase of \$1 million will support additional procurement staff primarily associated with additional road construction projects funded from the Federal Highway Trust Fund and P.L. 93-638 tribal contracts. A \$1 million increase is also requested in Construction Program Management to begin addressing replacement of an automated system for the facilities programs. Further increases of \$5.5 million will be dedicated to strengthening management in areas such as property management, bureau directives, and CFO act requirements.

Increases requested for Human Services will focus on Indian child welfare and welfare reform. In order to address problems of child abuse and neglect, the budget includes an increase of \$6.5 million for the development of an Indian Child Protection and Family

Violence Prevention program as authorized under the 1990 Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act. The BIA request also provides an increase of \$5.0 million for welfare reform.

For the first time in several years, most natural resources programs are funded in the budget at the previous year's enacted level. Increases include \$0.35 million for Rights Protection Implementation and \$0.4 million for endangered species resources to manage Indian forests with marbled murrelet habitats. An additional \$1.0 million is requested in environmental quality services for the Midnite Mine in Washington state. The requested increase of \$4.3 million in Irrigation Operations and Maintenance includes \$2.0 million to prevent further deterioration of existing systems; \$2.0 million for dams operation and maintenance; and \$0.3 million for the administration of the Uintah Irrigation Project.

Construction - The 1994 budget for this appropriation totals \$114.1 million, a net decrease of \$35.5 million from 1993, largely due to decreases for one-time irrigation project work and the transfer of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project to the Indian Land and Water Rights Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians appropriation. The Safety of Dams program request is \$18.0 million for studies, planning, design and new project construction, including completing corrective action of the Ganado Dam in Arizona and the Pablo Dam in Montana. Final design will be completed on six other dams: Equalizer Dam in Idaho; He Dog Dam, Kyle Dam, and Parmelee Dam in South Dakota; Weber Dam in Nevada; and Acoma Dam in New Mexico. Conceptual design will be undertaken on an additional three dams - Dulce Dam in New Mexico, East Fork Dam in Montana, and Indian Scout Dam in South Dakota. Other programs with increases above the 1993 enacted level include contract support (+\$3.0 million), school improvement and repair (+\$5.4 million), and increases to address health and safety deficiencies in other BIA facilities (+\$2.0 million for jails, +\$2.0 million for other non-education facilities). With respect to education construction, the budget proposes \$4.0 million for planning and design and \$13 million for New School Construction. With these funds, BIA anticipates completing renovation of Haskell dormitories and completing the construction of the first six schools on the New School Priority List: Pinon Dam in New Mexico; Rock Point, Many Farms in Arizona; Eastern Cheyenne in South Dakota; Tucker in Mississippi; and Shoshone-Bannock in Idaho. Construction will begin on Standing Pine School in Mississippi.

In 1993, \$191 million is available in contract a

for Indian road construction, which is funded out of the Department of Transportation Federal Highway Trust Fund. The Department of Transportation is proposing legislation to increase this authority in FY 1994. The authorized level will provide for Indian road construction at \$199.4 million in FY 1994, an increase of \$8.4 million over FY 1993. Up to 15 percent of these funds can be used for road sealing.

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians - The appropriation of \$204.3 million is requested primarily to fund \$200 million in Indian Land and Water Rights Claims Settlements. This funding level will serve to more effectively and efficiently resolve outstanding Indian land and water disputes negotiated by the Executive Branch. For 1994, the funds will be used for those settlements already enacted by Congress. For 1995-98, subject to appropriation, \$200 million per year would be available to fund future land and water settlements negotiated by the Administration and enacted by Congress.

With respect to miscellaneous payments, an increase of \$0.215 million is requested for the Penobscott Tribe's settlement fund in accord with *Penobscott Nation vs. United States*.

Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund - An appropriation of \$2.5 million, a decrease of \$1.5 million is proposed. The Fund was established by law for the deposit of the net mineral income derived by the Navajo Tribe from acquired lands in New Mexico. The Federal Government will have deposited over \$14 million through FY 1994; to date, no income funds have been deposited by the Tribe to reimburse the U.S. Treasury for these appropriations.

Permanents and Trusts - The 1994 budget includes \$634.6 million for permanent and trust accounts, an increase of \$81 million over 1993. This increase is primarily attributable to an estimated increase of \$86.1 million in tribal trust funds resulting from Indian water rights settlements enacted by Congress.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' mission is to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska natives. We will accomplish this through the delivery of quality services, maintaining government-to-government relationships within the spirit of Indian Self-Determination.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS (all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 1994 Request with 1993 Enacted:

	1993 Enacted		1994 Request		Change From 1993	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriations:						
Operation of Indian Programs	11,480	1,342,385	11,268	1,473,306	-212	+130,921
Construction	167	149,613	165	114,110	-2	-35,503
Indian Land and Water Rights Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	87	38,609	85	204,260	-2	+165,651
Indian Direct Loan Program Account	0	2,479	0	2,484	0	+5
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	4	9,687	4	9,690	0	+3
Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises	0	1,970	0	1,970	0	0
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	0	3,966	0	2,466	0	-1,500
Subtotal, Appropriations	11,738	1,548,709	11,522	1,808,286	-216	+259,577
<i>[Proposed Economic Stimulus Supplemental</i>		<i>102,376]</i>				
Permanents and Trusts:						
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	419	50,983	393	47,415	-26	-3,568
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance						
Fund Liquidating Account	0	11,000	0	11,000	0	0
White Earth Settlement Fund	0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0
Cooperative Fund (Papago)	0	619	0	560	0	-59
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	95	6,000	95	6,000	0	0
Trust Funds	0	401,750	0	476,657	0	+74,907
Payment to Tribal Economic Recovery Fund	0	75,200	0	84,934	0	+9,734
Subtotal, Permanents & Trusts	514	553,552	488	634,566	-26	+81,014
<i>[Proposed Alaska Resupply Supplemental</i>		<i>2,313]</i>				
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	12,252	2,102,261	12,010	2,442,852	-242	+340,591

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
(By Appropriation)

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation Enacted, 1993			11,480	1,342,385
Uncontrollable and Related Changes:				
FTE Usage Reduction	-462	-10,497		
Administrative Streamlining		-3,000		
Additional Cost in 1994 of the January 1993 Pay Raise		+5,811		
DOD Comparability Pay Increase (2.0%)		+1,772*		
Workers Compensation Payments		+518		
Unemployment Compensation Payments		+232		
Federal Personnel Payroll Systems		+244		
Rental Payments to GSA and others		+1,000		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		+2,751		
Departmental Working Capital Fund		+106		
Federal Separation and Retirement Payments		+433		
Pay Adjustment for Law Enforcement/Admin. Personnel		+1,098		
One-Time Changes:				
Joint Commission on Alaska Natives		-297		
Water Rights Negotiation Litigation		-10,510		
New Tribes		-100		
Program Changes (detailed below)			+250	+141,360
Total Requirements (1994 Request)			11,268	1,473,306

*This adjustment is for the additional amount associated with a projected 2.0 percent raise in teacher salaries during the school year 1994-95. Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 2011, bureau teacher salaries are based on rates paid by the Department of Defense. The FY 1994 rates for the school year 1994-95 will be determined in April 1995. The Bureau will not fund teacher pay raises in school year 1993-94 in accordance with Presidential policy outlined in A Vision of Change in America, February 17, 1993.

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1993 Enacted		Uncontrollable Changes		Program Changes		1994 Request	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Tribal Priority Allocations:								
Tribal Government	122	66,731	+1	+13,208			123	79,939
Human Services	230	52,786	-9	-533		+5,000	221	57,253
Education	21	33,514		-121			21	33,393
Public Safety and Justice	742	85,065	-28	+436		+1,433	714	86,934
Community Development	109	23,361		-49			109	23,312
Resources Management	844	61,204	-32	+1,850			812	63,054
Trust Services	534	27,736	-20	-175			514	27,561
General Administration	736	26,535	-31	-581			705	25,954
Tribal Priority General Increase		17,338			+50	+10,000	50	27,338
Inflation Adjustment		0				+2,000	0	2,000
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	3,338	394,270	-119	+14,035	+50	+18,433	3,269	426,738
Other Recurring Programs:								
Tribal Government	7	71,830	-5	-8,617		+25,000	2	88,213
Human Services		106,114		+5		+10,000	0	116,119

	1993 Enacted		Uncontrollable Changes		Program Changes		1994 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Education	4,118	390,130	-171	-729	+54	+54,431	4,001	443,832
Community Development	645	65,602	-33	-896		+1,000	612	65,706
Resources Management	22	36,207	+3	+124		+4,650	25	40,981
Trust Services	83	2,577	-4	+56	+4	+375	83	3,008
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	4,875	672,460	-210	-10,057	+58	+95,456	4,723	757,859
Non-Recurring Programs:								
Tribal Government		9,220		-1,711		+1,700	0	9,209
Public Safety and Justice		3,052					0	3,052
Community Development	1	11,161		-1		-1,244	1	9,916
Resources Management	128	30,318	-4	-2,680		+400	124	28,038
Trust Services	132	27,776	-6	-10,544	+1	+1,000	127	18,232
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	261	81,527	-10	-14,936	+1	+1,856	252	68,447
BIA Central Office Operations:								
Tribal Government	48	3,688	-3	-23	+6		51	3,665
Human Services	9	1,394		-79			9	1,315
Public Safety and Justice	23	2,816		+83			23	2,899
Community Development	20	1,873		+50			20	1,923
Resources Management	59	3,932		-65			59	3,867
Trust Services	104	13,852	-3	-177	+22	+7,700	123	21,375
General Administration	578	44,664	-32	-4,424	+34	+12,176	580	52,416
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	841	72,219	-38	-4,635	+62	+19,876	865	87,460
BIA Area Office Operations:								
Tribal Government	29	1,915	+1	+41		+500	30	2,456
Human Services	19	1,700		+222	+12	+1,500	31	3,422
Public Safety and Justice	14	620		+226			14	846
Community Development	77	4,570		-169			77	4,401
Resources Management	68	3,872	+4	-292	+3	+750	75	4,330
Trust Services	256	11,825	-7	-319	+37	+625	286	12,131
General Administration	635	33,719	-12	+1,025	+24	+2,100	647	36,844
Subtotal, Area Office Operations	1,098	58,221	-14	+734	+76	+5,475	1,160	64,430
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead:								
Human Services		2,593					0	2,593
Education	166	13,650	-8	-46			158	13,604
Public Safety and Justice	12	2,486		+8			12	2,494
Community Development	15	3,386	-3	+2	+3	+125	15	3,513
Resources Management		2,128					0	2,128
General Administration	1	39,445		+4,456		+139	1	44,040
Subtotal, Special Programs	194	63,688	-11	+4,420	+3	+264	186	68,372
Subtotal Direct Programs	10,607	1,342,385	-402	-10,439	+250	+141,360	10,455	1,473,306
Reimbursable Program	873		-60			0	813	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	11,480	1,342,385	-462	-10,439	+250	+141,360	11,268	1,473,306

Highlights of Program Changes

Tribal Priority Allocations	FTE	Amount
Increases include the Indian Child Welfare Act (+5,000) to provide increased funding for all federally recognized tribes in a non-competitive program; Law Enforcement (+1,433) to provide	+50	+18,433

resources for the operating costs of six new juvenile detention centers; a tribal priority general increase (+10,000; +50 FTE) consistent with recent Congressional policy to provide a general increase to be allocated by the tribes based on local needs and priorities; and an inflation adjustment (+2,000) to cover non pay-related inflationary cost increases associated with administrative expenses such as travel, utilities, and supplies.

FTE Amount

Other Recurring Programs

+58 +95,456

Tribal Government

An increase requested in contract support (+25,000) to annualize the projected FY 1993 shortfall and to provide sufficient contract support related to the proposed expansion of contracted programs.

Human Services

An increase is requested in welfare assistance (+5,000) for Tribal Welfare reform initiatives planning grants; and 5,000 is requested to establish a grant program for award to tribes, tribal organizations, or inter-tribal consortia for the development of Indian Child Protective and Family Violence Prevention programs. Such programs are authorized under the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (P.L. 101-630, Title IV).

Education

The increases requested for School Operations (+52,005; +54 FTE) include an increase in the ISEP Formula (+33,878) to address the projected increase in student enrollment, and provide resources for an increase per weighted student unit (WSU), the purchase of furniture, textbooks, computers, and equipment; an increase in the Early Childhood Development Program (+2,000; +14 FTE) from 21 to 28 sites; an increase in both the number of miles and the per mile rate for student transportation (+3,000); and additional support for institutionalized handicapped students (+500). There is a decrease in the funds for the Solo Parent Program (-73). The program at one off-reservation boarding school closed.

The requested increase for the school Facilities Operation and Maintenance Program (+4,200; +40 FTE) will support a recent increase in the cost of maintaining telecommunications, water, sewer and central heating plants and electric power systems.

The requested increase for Administrative Cost Grants (+8,500) reflects the increased funding levels in school operations programs. This request would cover 100 percent of eligible cost.

The requested increase in Tribally Controlled Community College (TCCC) grants (+2,426) will support an increase in the funding level per student and the introduction of two new curricula.

Community Development

The requested increased in Bureau Facilities Operation and Maintenance (+1,000) will provide resources to maintain non-education Bureau facilities in compliance with health and safety standards.

Resources Management

The requested increase in Irrigation Operations and Maintenance (+4,300) includes 2,000 to implement court orders and legislation to prevent further deterioration of existing systems; 2,000 is needed to correct material weaknesses in the Bureau's operation of dams; and 300 for the administration of the Uintah Irrigation Project. An increase is requested in Rights Protection Implementation Western Washington (Boldt) case area (+350) to restore base funding to tribal programs after an inadvertent reduction of a Congressional increase continued into FY 1993.

Trust Services

An increase of 375 and 4 FTE is requested in Financial Trust Services to provide increased support in the reconciliation and management of individual and tribal trust funds.

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Non-Recurring Programs		
Tribal Government	+1	+1,856
An increase is requested in Self-Governance shortfalls (+1,700) to replenish resources shifted to the Self-Governance compacts of the Jamestown S'Klallam, Lummi, Quinault, and Hoopa tribes.		
Community Development		
There is a decrease in the Business Enterprise Development Program (-1,244). In FY 1994, the Bureau will continue to rely on the direct loan, loan guarantee, and Community and Economic Development Grant programs to provide capital and resources to support tribal economic development.		
Resources Management		
An increase of 400 is requested in Endangered Species to provide the resources necessary to manage Indian forests where the marbled murrelet exist. The species was recently listed as endangered.		
Trust Services		
An increase is requested in Environmental Quality Services (+1,000; +1 FTE) for treatment and disposal of contaminated water and long-term reclamation of the Midnight Mine.		
Central Office Operations		
Tribal Government	+62	+19,876
An increase of 6 FTE is requested for tribal acknowledgment and research.		
Trust Services		
An increase is requested for Land Records Improvement (+1,700; +1 FTE) to support the Land Records Management Project through an automated land records system. An increase is requested in Financial Trust Services (+6,000; +21 FTE) for a contracted audit, automated system improvements, a proposed reorganization, and the implementation of a strategic plan.		
General Administration		
An increase is requested in Executive Direction (+1,650; +6 FTE) which includes resources for Emergency Management Improvements, an increase for the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and funding and staffing for the Interim Program Planning and Evaluation staff. An increase is requested in Administrative Services (+3,726; +18 FTE) including increases to correct material weaknesses in acquisition (+1,007), personal property (+905), and records and directives management (1,092); 500 to comply with CFO reporting requirements; 60 for the Departmental PAY/PERS system; and 162 for acquisition management procurement training; and in Financial Management (+3,300) for the improvement of cash and debt management. An increase is requested in Construction Program Management (+1,000) to begin the development of recommendations and options on a replacement automated system for the facilities programs.		
An increase is requested for ADP Central System Support (+1,500) for training of users and systems operations on existing and redesigned systems at the central, area, and agency offices.		
An increase is requested for Indian Gaming (+1,000; +10 FTE) to support additional staff to assist tribes in successfully operating approved gaming enterprises within compact agreements negotiated and entered into with states.		
Area Office Operations		
Tribal Government	+76	+2,475
An increase is requested in Aid to Tribal Government (+500) for the establishment of a California Advisory Committee in compliance with the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act (P.L. 102-416); and for compliance with a court order for a settlement with the members of the Osage tribe.		
Human Services		
An increase of 1,500 and 12 FTE is requested to begin establishment of twelve BIA/IHS Regional Centers in compliance with the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention act (P.L. 101-630), Title IV). The centers will be a cooperative effort between the two agencies to achieve a common purpose in the protection of Indian children.		

Resources Management

Funding is requested in Water Resources (+750; +3 FTE) for staffing and administrative support for water rights studies/negotiations related to Indian land and water claim settlements. Funding will also support existing staff (5 FTEs) and administrative expenses not transferred to the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians appropriation.

Trust Services

An increase is requested in Financial Trust Services (+625; +10 FTE) to provide increased support in the reconciliation and management of individual and tribal trust funds. An increase of 27 FTE is requested for the Land Records Improvement Program.

General Administration

An increase is requested in Administrative Services (+1,100; +24 FTE) to support additional contracting activity associated with the additional 100 million available annually from the Federal Highway Administration in the Bureau's Highway Trust Fund, and the P.L. 93-638 tribal contracting activities. An increase of 1,000 is also requested in ADP decentralized system support for upgraded computer equipment and support.

Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

+3 +264

General Administration

An increase is requested for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (+125; +3 FTE) to address material weaknesses in security storage conditions and conservation of the Board's museum property which includes over 50 percent of the artwork in the Department of the Interior. An increase of +139 is requested in Intra-Governmental Billings to cover the cost of metered mail, some of which is associated with the DOI/BIA Reorganization Task Force.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation Enacted, 1993			167	149,613
Uncontrollable and Related Changes:				
FTE Usage Reduction	-1	-45		
Additional Cost in 1994 of the January 1993 Pay Raise		+58		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		+26		
Prior Year Construction Projects	-38	-145,736		
Program Changes (detailed below)			+37	+110,194
Total Requirements (1994 Request)			165	114,110

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1993 Enacted		Uncontrollable Changes		Program Changes		1994 Request	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Tribal Government Construction		1,631		+7		+3,000		4,631
Education Construction	30	90,195	-17	-90,173	+17	+72,094	30	72,094
Public Safety and Justice		7,221		-7,221		+8,600	0	8,600
Resources Management Construction	61	43,071	-22	-40,815	+20	+18,500	59	20,766
Community Development Construction	10						10	
General Administration		7,495		-7,495		+8,000		8,000
Subtotal Direct Program	101	149,613	-39	-145,697	+37	+110,194	99	114,110
Reimbursable Program	66						66	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	167	149,613	-39	-145,697	+37	+110,194	165	114,110

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Tribal Government Construction The requested increase will provide the necessary contract support associated with construction activities.		+3,000
Education Construction An increase is requested for New School Construction (+13,000) for the next schools on the FY 1992/93 priority list which have completed design and are ready for construction. An increase is requested for Employee Housing (+4,000) to begin phase three of the program, which will concentrate on the complete repair or replacement of employee housing units, including safety and health-related repairs. An increase is requested in Education Facility Improvement and Repair (+51,094; +17 FTE) to provide resources for about 15-20 major projects to correct health and safety deficiencies in Education facilities and support 14 projects in specific Bureau facilities, and a 4,000 increase is requested in Advance Planning and Design.	+17	+72,094
Public Safety and Justice Law Enforcement An increase of 2,600 is requested to complete the design on the six remaining juvenile detention centers ranked for construction and 4,000 is requested for the construction of the Sac and Fox detention center as a Self Governance project.		+8,600
Facilities Improvement and Repair The Bureau plans to use safety reviews to identify the repair needs for all Bureau jails. Determinations will be made regarding the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of repair or replacing the jails. In this initial year of separately budgeting for jail repairs, the requested increase of 2,000 will be concentrated on three jails.		
Resources Management An increase is requested in Survey and Design (+500) for on-going irrigation projects. Costs and benefits will be analyzed in the consideration for proposed project development with the goal of providing Indian economic development where water is the critical element. An increase is requested in the Safety of Dams program (+18,000; +20 FTE), one of the Bureau's material weaknesses. The additional funds will be used to perform deficiency verification analysis, conceptual and final design, inspection, evaluation, program coordination, and final construction of Ganado Dam in Arizona and Pablo Dam in Montana.	+20	+18,500
General Administration An increase is requested in Telecommunications and Repair (+900) to replace outdated and ineffective radio and telephone communications equipment critical to the operation of all Bureau programs, including law enforcement, fire suppression, and student transportation.		+8,000
Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) An increase of 7,100 is requested in this program to concentrate efforts on the replacement of a substandard agency facility and roof repair to address a backlog identified in Bureau facilities. A portion of the requested increase will be used to inspect facilities for compliance with environmental laws and regulations. The balance of the increase will be used for emergency repairs, minor repairs, advance planning and design, demolition and reduction of excess space, a project contingency, management and inspection, and equipment for new or expanded facilities.		

**APPROPRIATION: Indian Land and Water Rights Claims Settlements and
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians**

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation Enacted, 1993			87	38,609
Uncontrollable and Related Changes:				
FTE Usage Reduction	-2	-27		
Additional Cost in 1994 of the January 1993 Pay Raise ...		+16		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		+9		
One-Time Changes				
Water Rights Studies/Negotiations		+10,510		
Prior Years Claims/Payments		-37,562		
Program Changes (detailed below)			0	+192,705
Total Requirements (1994 Request) ..			85	204,260

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	<u>1993 Enacted</u>		<u>Uncontrollable</u>		<u>Program</u>		<u>1994 Request</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Indian Land & Water Rights Claims Settlements								
Water Rights Studies/Negotiations			+10,510		+9,490		0	20,000
Ute Indian Rights Settlements					+58,865		0	58,865
3 Affiliated Tribes Recovery Fund					+6,000		0	6,000
San Carlos Apache Water Rights					+38,400		0	38,400
Jicarilla Settlement Act					+2,000		0	2,000
Zuni Land Conservation	8,000		-8,000		+9,000		0	9,000
Fallon Water Rights Settlement	8,000		-8,000		+11,200		0	11,200
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	8,000		-8,000		+8,700		0	8,700
Fort Hall Water Rights Settlement	5,000		-5,000		+5,216		0	5,216
Fort McDowell Community					+1,980		0	1,980
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project					+34,000		0	34,000
Southern Arizona (SWARSA)					+3,209		0	3,209
Salt River Pima-Maricopa					+1,430		0	1,430
Subtotal, Claim Settlements	0	29,000	0	-18,490	0	+189,490	0	200,000
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians								
White Earth Land Settlement Act	14	596	-1				13	596
Old Age Assistance Administration	7	216					7	216
Aleutian - Pribilof Restitution		1,500		-1,500			0	0
Salt River Water Rights Settlement		100		-100			0	0
Colorado Ute Water Rights Settlement		62		-62			0	0
Hoopla-Yurok Settlement	5	235	-1	-2			4	233
Yurok Tribe Land Acquisition		2,500		-2,500				0
Aroostook Band of MicMacs		900		-900			0	0
Penobscott Settlement					+215		0	215
Trust of St. George		500		-500			0	0
Trust Fund Deficiencies		3,000		-3,000	+3,000		0	3,000
Subtotal, Miscellaneous Payments	26	9,609	-2	-8,564	0	+3,215	24	4,260
Subtotal, Direct Appropriation	26	38,609	-2	-27,054	0	+192,705	24	204,260
Reimbursable Program	61						61	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	87	38,609	-2	-27,054	0	+192,705	85	204,260

Highlights of Program Changes

Indian Land and Water Rights Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

FTE **Amount**
+192,705

The requested funding level in this appropriation of 204.3 million includes 200 million for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements. This funding level will serve to more effectively and efficiently resolve outstanding Indian land and water claims. For 1994, the funds will be used for those settlements already enacted by Congress. For 1995 and the out-years, subject to appropriation, \$200 million will be available each year to fund future land and water settlements negotiated by the Administration. With respect to miscellaneous payments, an increase of \$215 is requested for the Penobscott Tribe's settlement fund in accordance with Penobscott v. United States.

APPROPRIATION: Indian Direct Loan Program Account

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation Enacted, 1993			0	2,479
Uncontrollable and Related Changes:				
Additional Cost in 1994 of the January 1993 Pay Raise		+3		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		+2		
Program Changes (detailed below)			0	0
Total Requirements (1994 Request)			0	2,484

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1993 Enacted		Uncontrollable Changes		Program Changes		1994 Request	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		2,479	0	+5	0	0	0	2,484

APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

Summary of Requirements

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation Enacted, 1993			4	9,687
Uncontrollable and Related Changes:				
Additional Cost in 1994 of the January 1993 Pay Raise		+2		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		+1		
Program Changes (detailed below)			0	0
Total Requirements (1994 Request)			4	9,690

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1993 Enacted		Uncontrollable Changes		Program Changes		1994 Request	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	4	9,687	0	+3	0	0	4	9,690

APPROPRIATION: Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises***Summary of Requirements***

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation Enacted, 1993			0	1,970
Uncontrollable and Related Changes: Program Changes (detailed below)			0	0
Total Requirements (1994 Request)			0	1,970

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1993 Enacted		Uncontrollable Changes		Program Changes		1994 Request	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		1,970	0	0	0	0	0	1,970

APPROPRIATION: Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund***Summary of Requirements***

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation Enacted, 1993			0	3,966
Uncontrollable and Related Changes: Program Changes (detailed below)			0	-1,500
Total Requirements (1994 Request)			0	2,466

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1993 Enacted		Uncontrollable Changes		Program Changes		1994 Request	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		3,966	0	0	0	-1,500	0	2,466

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Navajo Rehabilitation trust fund		-1,500

The Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-666) established the fund for the deposit of the net income derived by the Navajo Tribe from the surface and mineral estates of lands located in New Mexico that were acquired for the Tribe, and for any amounts appropriated directly to the fund. To date, no funds have been deposited by the Tribe, and a total of 11,700 has been appropriated. The requested level of funding is sufficient until such time as the Tribe makes deposits into the fund.

APPROPRIATION: Permanents and Trusts

Summary of Requirements

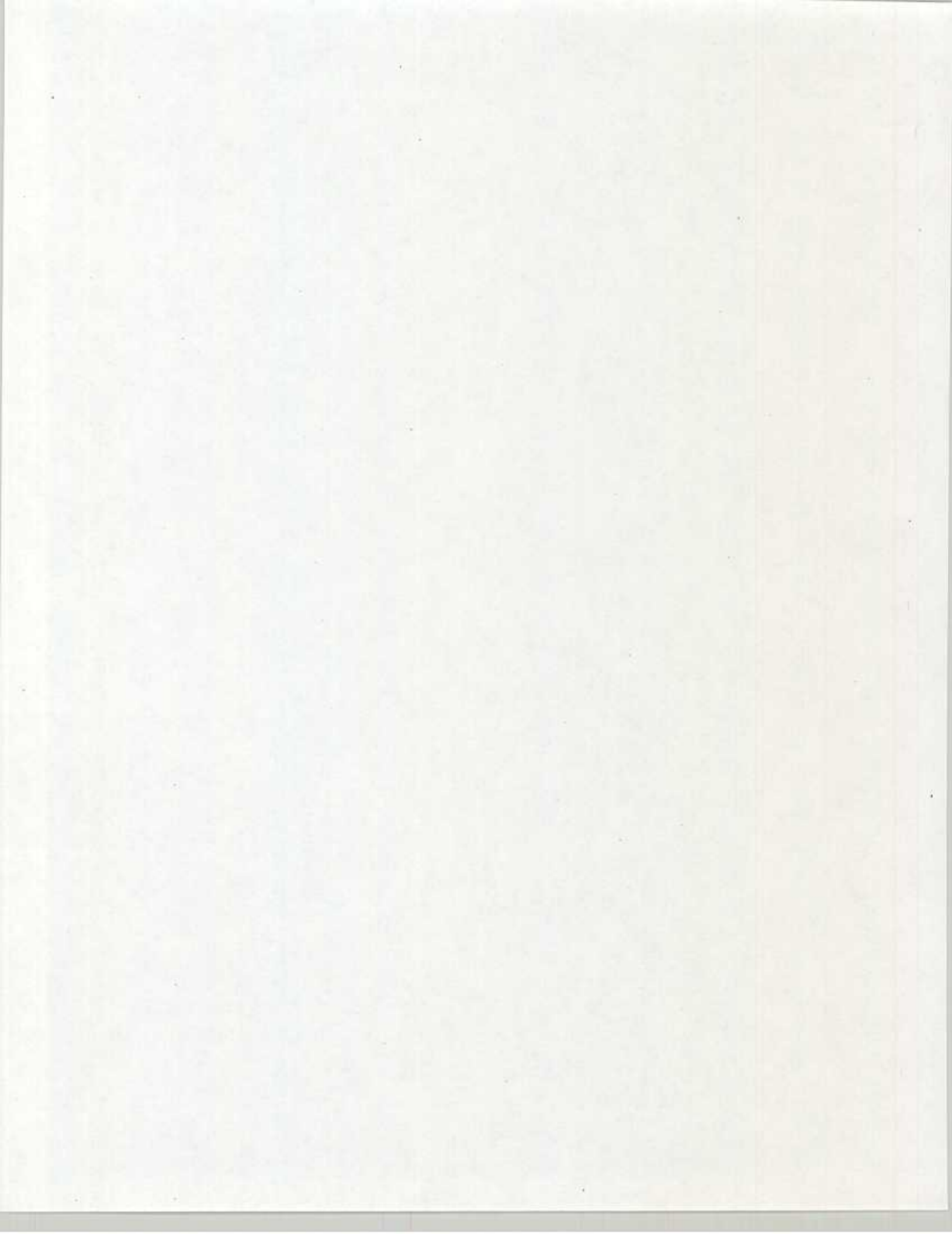
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation, 1993			514	553,552
Uncontrollable and Related Changes:				
FTE Base Adjustment	-3			
FTE Usage Reduction	-23			
Program Changes (detailed below)			0	+81,014
Total Requirements			488	634,566

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity

	1993 Enacted		Uncontrollable Changes		Program Changes		1994 Request	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	0	1		0	0	0	0	1
Claims and Treaty Obligations		2,000				-1,959	0	41
O & M/Indian Irrigation Systems	300	20,955	-18			+771	282	21,726
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects	110	23,924	-8			-2,380	102	21,544
Alaska Resupply Program	9	4,103					9	4,103
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance								
Fund Liquidating Account		11,000						11,000
White Earth Settlement Fund		8,000						8,000
Cooperative Fund (Papago)		619				-59	0	560
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	95	6,000					95	6,000
Tribal Trust Funds (Permanent)		397,483				+76,400	0	473,883
Other Trust Funds		4,267			0	-1,493	0	2,774
Payment/Tribal Econ. Recovery Fund ...		75,200				+9,734	0	84,934
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	514	553,552	-26	0	0	+81,014	488	634,566

Highlights of Program Changes

The program changes reflect revised receipt estimates in Power Systems and Indian Irrigation Projects and Trust Funds. In Claims and Treaty Obligations, the decrease is due to full settlements having been reached by tribes.



Fiscal Year 1994
Budget Request for the
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS



Bureau of Indian Affairs
FY 994 Request compared to FY 993 Enacted

(Dollars in Millions)

600.0

400.0

200.0

0.000.0

200.0

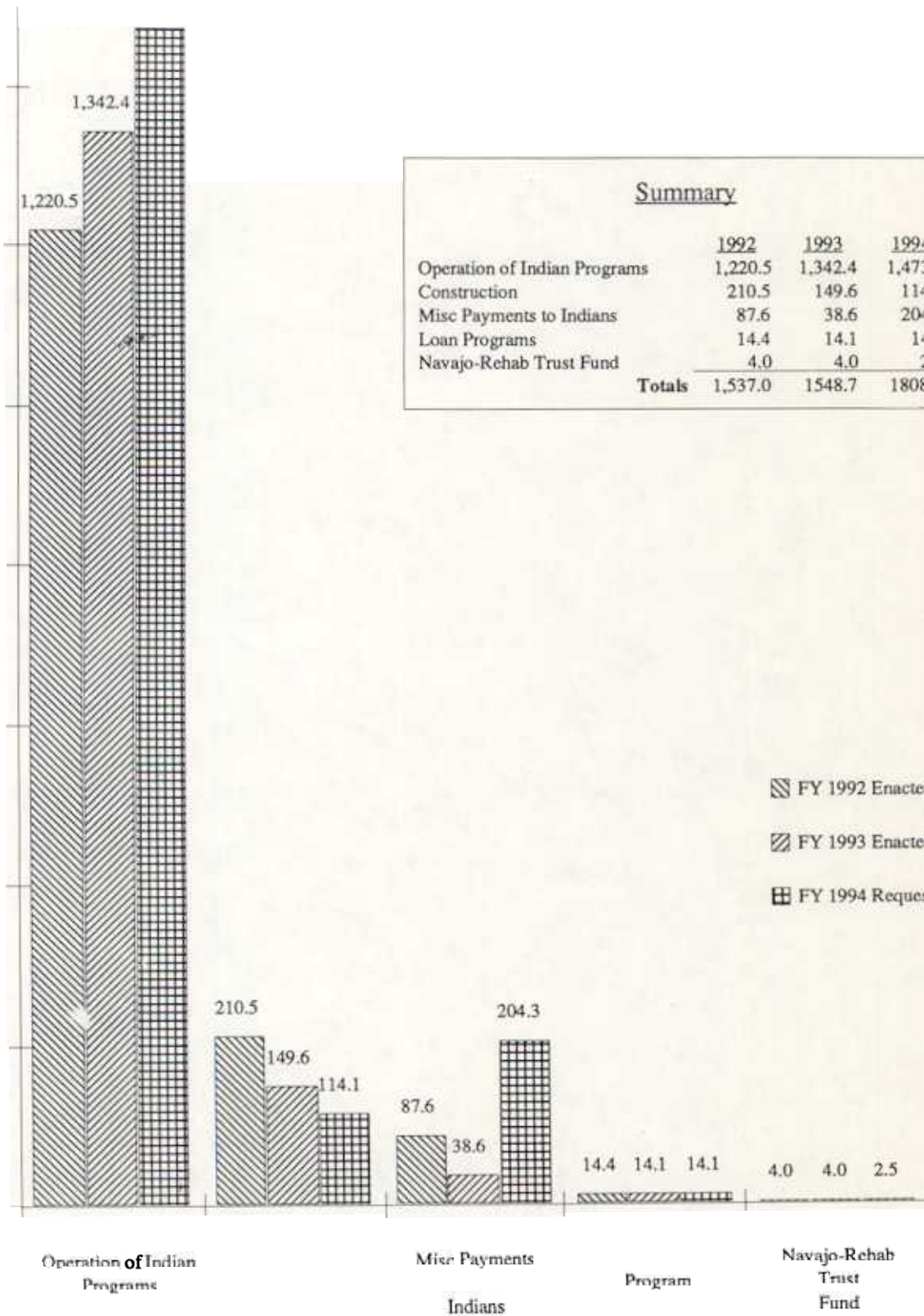
Summary

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
Operation of Indian Programs	1,220.5	1,342.4	1,473.3
Construction	210.5	149.6	114.1
Misc Payments to Indians	87.6	38.6	204.3
Loan Programs	14.4	14.1	14.1
Navajo-Rehab Trust Fund	4.0	4.0	2.5
Totals	1,537.0	1,548.7	1,808.3

▨ FY 1992 Enacted

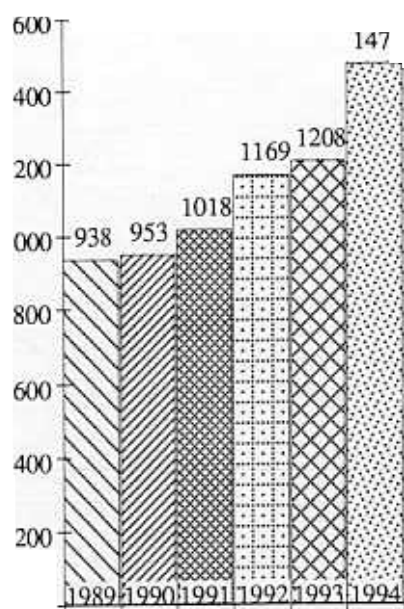
▨ FY 1993 Enacted

▨ FY 1994 Request

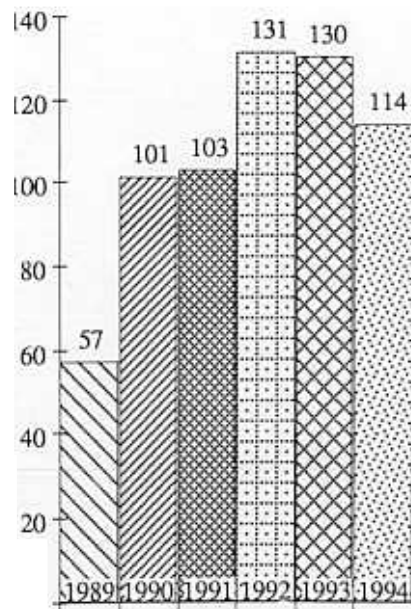


Bureau of Indian Affairs
 Budget Request
 FY 1989 - FY 1994
 (Dollars in Millions)

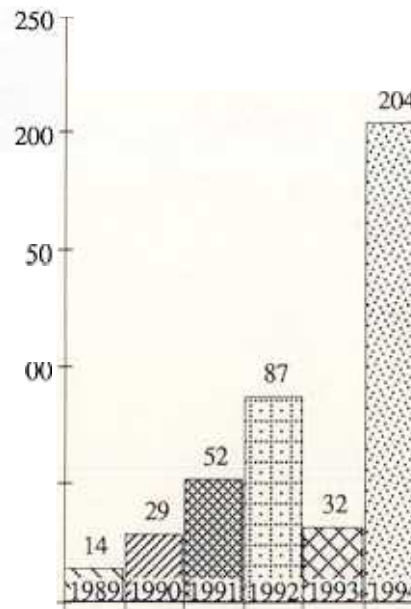
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
OIP	938	953	1018	1169	1208	1473
Construction	57	101	103	131	130	114
Misc. Pay. to Ind.	14	29	52	87	32	204
Loans	17	18	12	14	13	14
Navajo Rehab. Trust Fund	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1,026	1,101	1,185	1,401	1,383	1,808



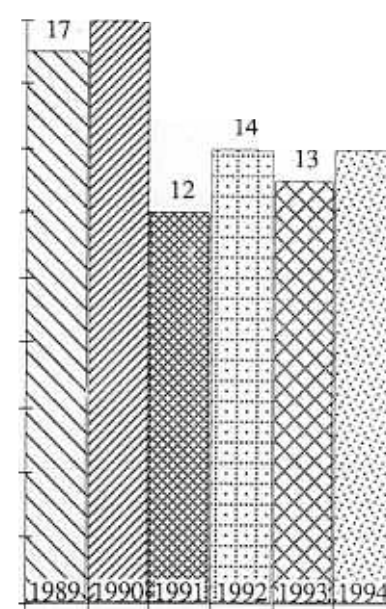
Operation of Indian Programs



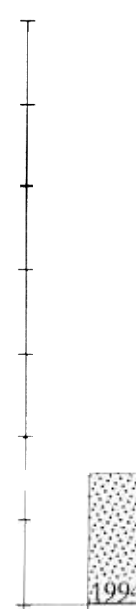
Construction



Miscellaneous Payments
to Indians



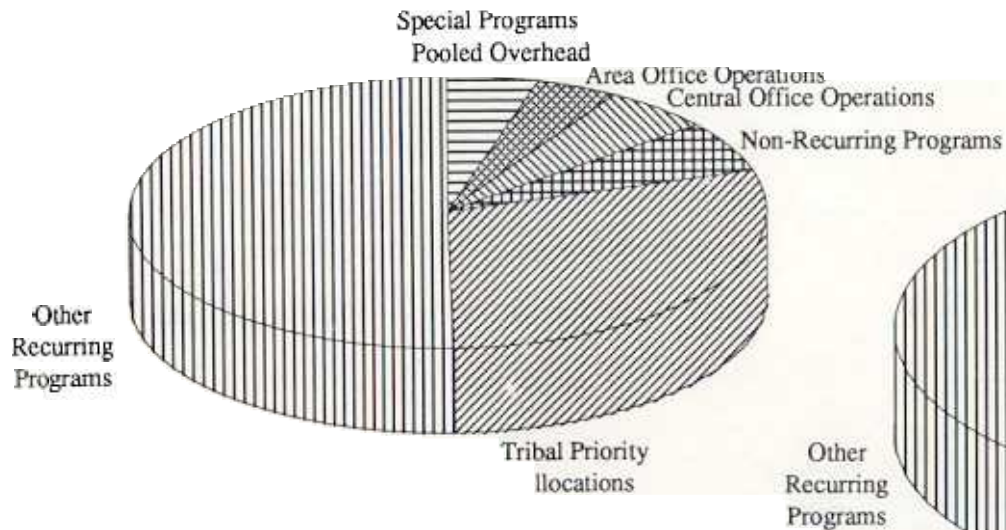
Loan Program



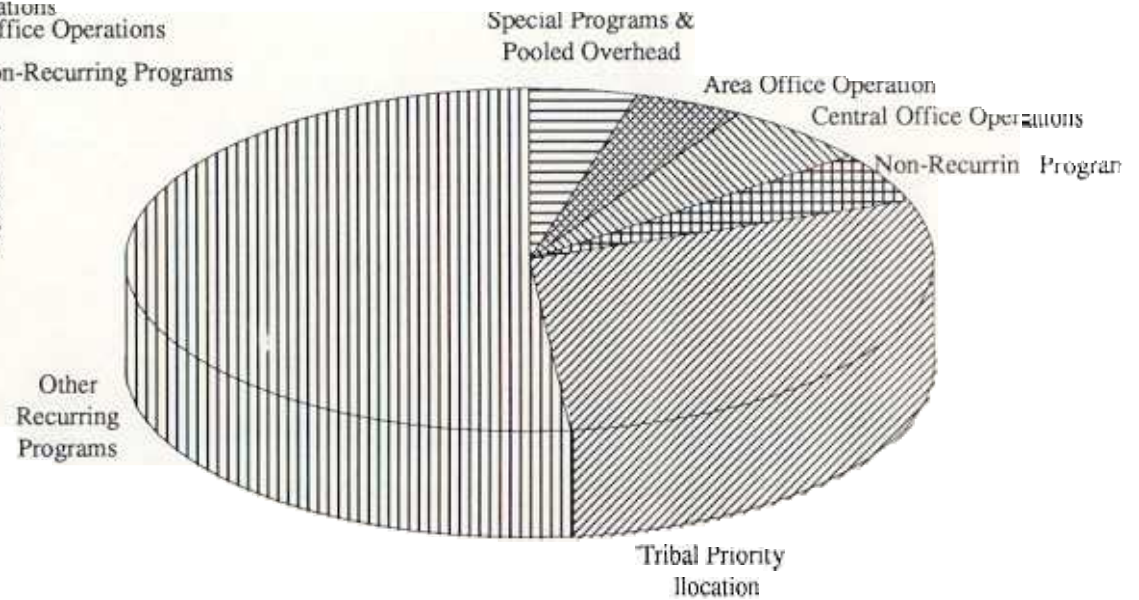
Navajo
Rehab.
Trust
Fund

Distribution of OIP by Activity

FY 1993 Enacted
\$1,342,385

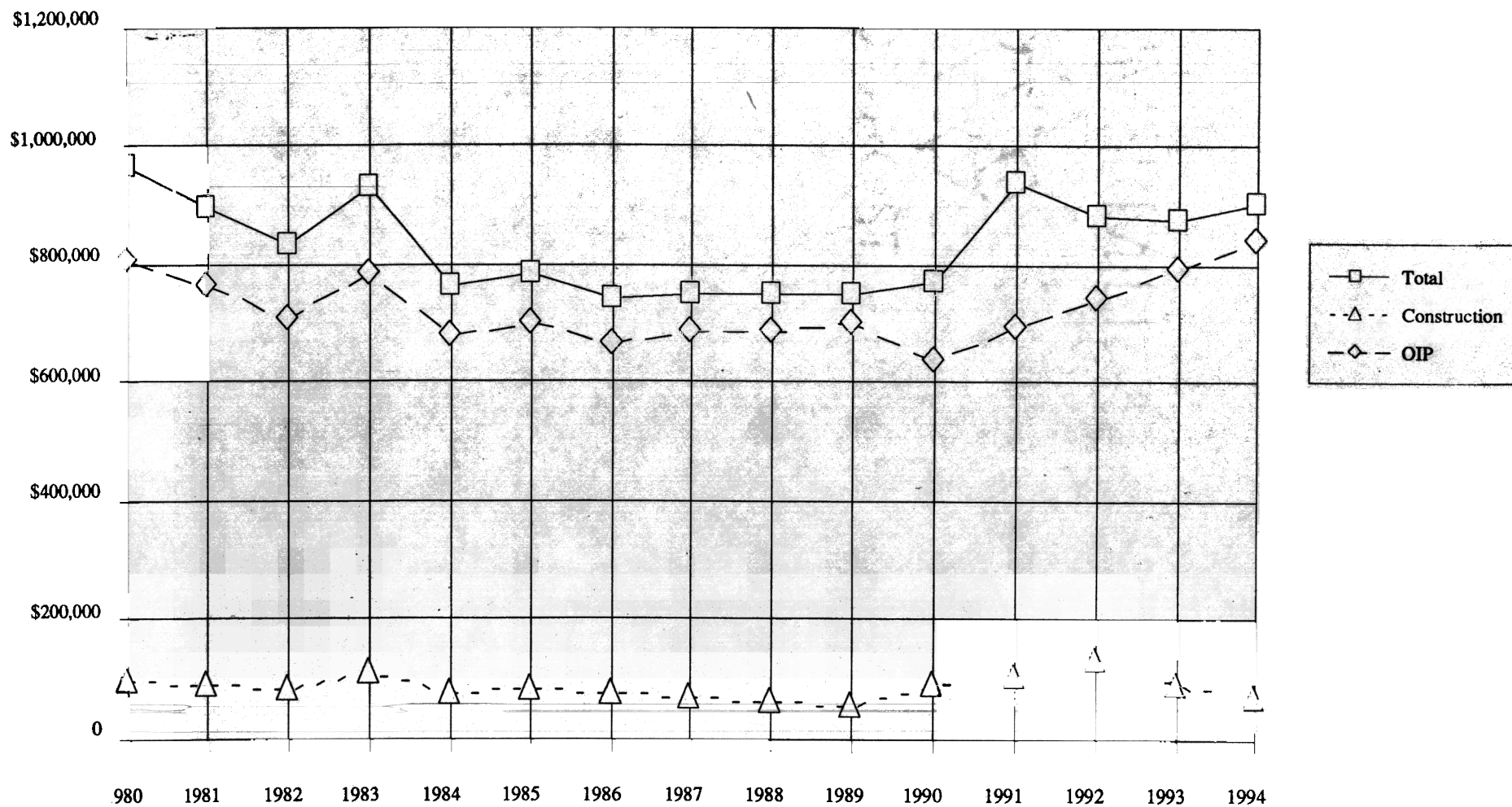


FY 1994 Request
\$1,473,306

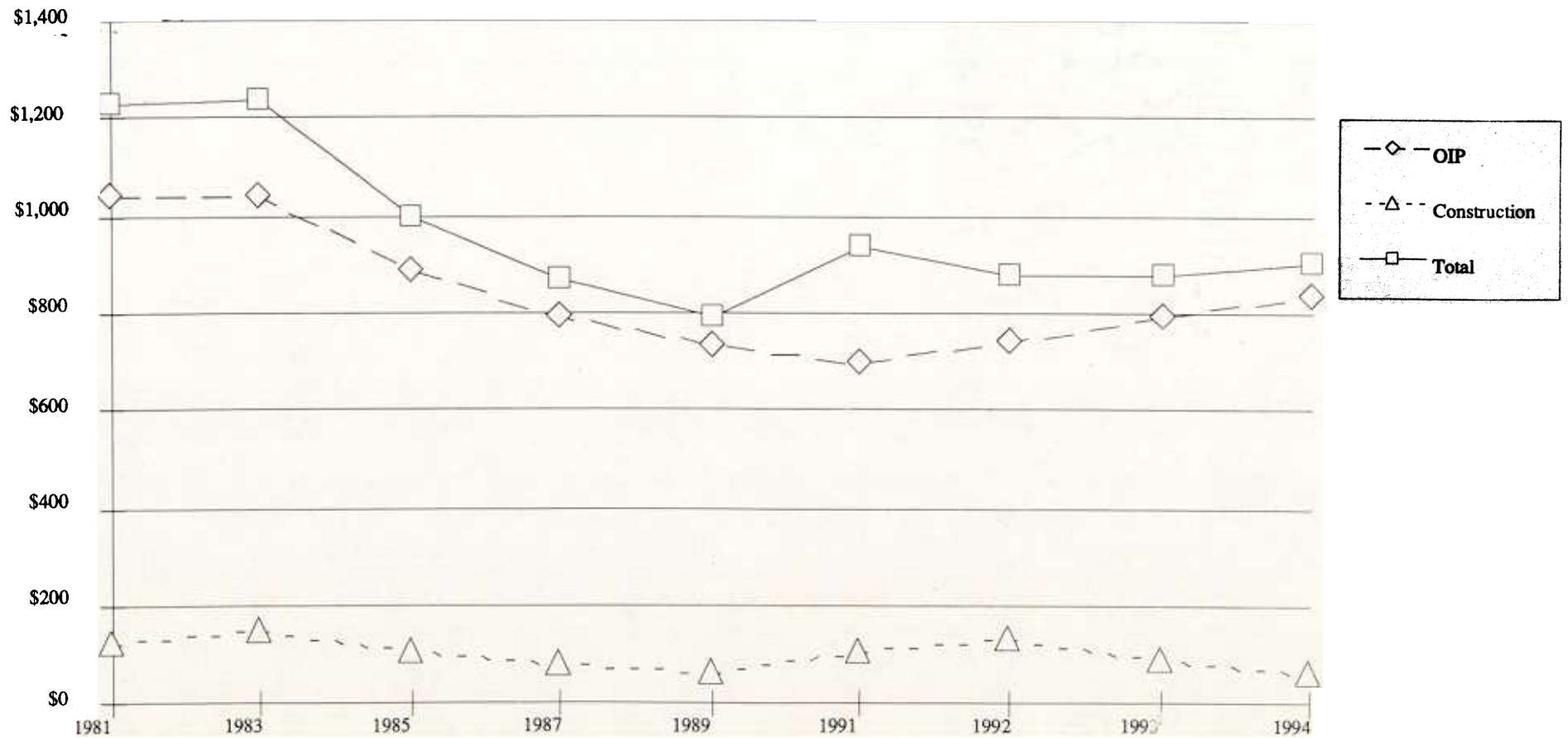


Activity	\$	%	Dollars	%
Special Programs & Pooled Overhead	63,688		68,371	
Area Office Operations	58,224		64,438	
Central Office Operations	82,308		86,688	
Non-Recurring Programs	394,272	29	427,238	
Tribal Priority Allocations	672,460	50.1	757,359	51.4
Other Recurring Programs	1,342,385	100%	1,473,306	100%
Total				

Bureau of Indian Affairs Appropriations in Constant 1980 Dollars FY 1981 - FY 1992



Bureau of Indian Affairs Per Capita Funding Constant Dollars 1981-1994



**FY 1994 BUDGET COMPARED TO RECOMMENDATIONS
OF SENIOR MANAGERS BASED UPON THE
NATIONAL BUDGET MEETING**

The following is the list of increases recommended by the Senior Management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs following the National Budget Meeting last May. The changes recommended were from the FY 1993 President's Budget Request rather than from the FY 1993 enacted appropriations.

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED INCREASE</u>	<u>FY 1994 REQUEST</u>
Contract Support	8,000,000	8,000,000
Administrative Cost Grants	8,300,000	12,298,000
Material Weaknesses	8,000,000	8,000,000
Natural Resources/Trust	21,000,000	23,000,000
ISEP Formula	13,000,000	40,540,000
Economic Development Grants	7,000,000	3,961,000
General Assistance	4,000,000	5,000,000
Office of Indian Gaming	5,064,000	1,543,000
Environmental Quality	3,000,000	1,000,000
Facilities O&M	12,300,000	4,422,000
Early Childhood Education	6,370,000	2,000,000
Child Protection & Family Violence	13,630,000	6,500,000
Post Secondary Schools	4,600,000	2,693,000
Tribal Priority Allocations	51,000,000	35,771,000
New Tribes	4,093,000	3,450,000
Contract Support (2nd Increment)	15,000,000	25,000,000
Area Office Operations	12,000,000	1,300,000
Safety of Dams	20,000,000	18,000,000
New School Construction	8,000,000	-3,000,000
IRM Strategic Plan	5,500,000	2,500,000
Safety of Dams (2nd Increment)	6,000,000	-0-
Economic Development	25,000,000	-0-
Loan Guaranty Subsidy	2,000,000	-0-
Land Records Improvement	1,500,000	1,500,000
Road Maintenance	15,000,000	-0-
Other Material Weaknesses	9,000,000	6,791,000
Econ. Development Grants (2nd Increment)	5,000,000	-0-
Law Enforcement Facilities	15,000,000	5,727,000
Irrigation O&M	16,500,000	4,300,000
Noxious Weeds	10,000,000	-0-
Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation	38,000,000	17,400,000
TBS Implementation	1,000,000	500,000
Self-Determination Grants	5,000,000	-0-
Training	10,000,000	-0-
Law Enforcement (Line Authority)	1,700,000	-0-
Prairie Dog Control	5,000,000	-0-
New School Construction (2nd Increment)	10,300,000	-0-
Welfare Reform	5,000,000	5,000,000
Employee Housing	8,000,000	2,030,000
Enterprise Zones	5,000,000	-0-

EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES
(dollars in millions)

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
<u>School Operations:</u>			
Indian School Equalization Formula.....	201.9	215.1	249.5
Indian School Program Adjustments.....	4.8	1.7	1.7
Student Transportation.....	19.0	19.8	22.8
Institutionalized Handicapped.....	3.0	2.9	3.4
Solo Parent Program.....	.1	.1	
Substance Abuse Counselors.....	2.4	2.4	2.4
Facilities Operation and Maintenance.....	62.8	64.4	67.7
Administrative Cost Grants.....	19.7	23.5	32.0
Technical Support.....	7.4	7.3	7.2
<u>Economic Stimulus:</u>			
Indian School Equalization Formula.....	18.5	21.5	
Facilities Operation and Maintenance.....	0.0	4.7	
Administrative Cost Grants.....	<u>4.1</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotals	343.7	368.2	386.8
<u>Continuing Education:</u>			
Post-Secondary Schools.....	11.1	11.2	11.1
Scholarships.....	2.3	2.5	2.5
Tribally Controlled Community Colleges....	<u>23.4</u>	<u>24.2</u>	<u>26.6</u>
Subtotals	36.8	37.9	40.2
<u>Johnson-O'Malley.....</u>	23.6	23.0	22.8
<u>Program Management.....</u>	4.3	4.6	4.5
<u>Construction:</u>			
New Schools.....	32.5	34.7	13.0
Employee Housing.....	2.5	3.9	4.0
Advance Planning and Design.....	6.0	5.9	4.0
Facilities Improvement and Repair.....	47.6	45.7	51.1
Economic Stimulus.....	<u>0.0</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotals	88.6	93.1	72.1
TOTALS	<u>497.0</u>	<u>526.8</u>	<u>526.4</u>

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FY 1994 President's Budget Comprehensive Summary Table

April 7, 1993
10:00 a.m.

Figures are subject to change.
Please discard previous editions.

Activities, Subactivities, Program Element, Subelements	05-Apr-93 11:52 AM	Net FY 1993 Enacted	Uncont. & One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1994 Request	Change From 1993 (+/-)
** TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS **						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT						
Community Services, General		2,526	7		2,533	7
Other Aid to Tribal Government		19,038	2,091		21,129	2,091
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prog.		14,758	78		14,836	78
Self Governance Compacts		30,409	11,032		41,441	11,032
Other-Tribal Govt. (Tribal Design)			0		0	0
SUB-TOTAL, TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		66,731		0		
HUMAN SERVICES						
Social Services		34,691	155		34,846	155
Indian Child Welfare Act		18,095	(190)	5,000	22,905	4,810
Other-Human Services (Tribal Design)			0		0	0
SUB-TOTAL, HUMAN SERVICES		52,786		5,000		
EDUCATION						
Scholarships		29,031	(130)		28,901	(130)
Adult Education		3,429	4		3,433	4
TCCC'S Supplement to Grants		1,054	5		1,059	5
Other-Education (Tribal Design)			0		0	0
SUB-TOTAL, EDUCATION		33,514	(121)	0	33,393	(121)
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE						
Tribal Courts		12,950	(5)		12,945	(5)
Law Enforcement		70,361	432	1,433	72,226	1,865
Community Fire Protection		1,754	9		1,763	9
Other-Public Safety & Justice (Tribal Design)			0		0	0
SUB-TOTAL, PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE		85,065		1,433		1,869
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						
Direct Employment		2,349	(1)		2,348	(1)
Adult Vocational Training		16,853	(36)		16,817	(36)
Economic Development		4,159	(12)		4,147	(12)
Other Econ. Dev. Programs (Tribal Design)			0		0	0
SUB-TOTAL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		23,361	(49)	0	23,312	(49)
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						
Natural Resources, General		2,347	46		2,393	
Agriculture		22,506	(77)		22,429	
Agric. Extension Services		492	4		496	
Forestry		23,289	(210)		23,079	
Water Resources		3,755	1,914		5,669	
Wildlife & Parks		6,911	133		7,044	
Minerals and Mining		1,904	42		1,946	
Other Res. Mgmt. (Tribal Design)			0		0	
SUB-TOTAL, RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		61,204	1,852	0		1,852

Activities, Subactivities, Program Element, Subelements	05-Apr-93 11:52 AM	Net FY 1993 Enacted (A)	Total Uncont. & One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1994 Request	Change From 1993 (+/-)
TRUST SERVICES						
Trust Services, General		713	(6)		707	(6)
Other Rights Protection		3,118	(3)		3,115	(3)
Real Estate Services		19,129	(173)		18,956	(173)
Real Estate Appraisals		4,012	(27)		3,985	(27)
Environmental Quality Services		764	34		798	34
SUB-TOTAL, TRUST SERVICES				0		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Executive Direction		10,075	(165)		9,910	(165)
Administrative Services		16,103	(413)		15,690	(413)
Safety Management		357	(3)		354	(3)
Other - General BIA Administration			0		0	0
SUB-TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION		26,535	(581)	0	25,954	(581)
Tribal Priority General Increase		17,338	0	10,000	27,338	10,000
Inflation Adjustment			0	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL, TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS		394,270	14,535	18,433	427,238	32,968
** OTHER RECURRING PROGRAMS **						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT						
Contract Support		65,223	(6,415)	25,000	83,808	18,585
New Tribes		6,607	(2,202)		4,405	(2,202)
SUB-TOTAL, TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		71,830	(8,617)	25,000	88,213	16,383
HUMAN SERVICES						
Welfare Assistance Grants --						
Regular		106,114	(495)	5,000	110,619	4,505
Indian Child Welfare Act		0	0		0	0
Child Abuse & Family Protection Grants			0	5,000	5,000	5,000
SUB-TOTAL, HUMAN SERVICES		106,114	(495)	10,000	115,619	9,505
EDUCATION						
School Operations:						
Indian School Equal. Program --						
ISEP (Formula Funds)		215,122	506	33,878	249,506	34,384
Program Adjustments		1,719	(3)		1,716	(3)
Early Childhood Development		5,523	0	2,000	7,523	2,000
Student Transportation		19,845	(34)	3,000	22,811	2,966
Institutionalized Handicapped		2,937	(1)	500	3,436	499
Solo Parent Program		147	(1)	(73)	73	(74)
Substance Abuse Counselors		2,435	1		2,436	1
Facilities, Operation & Maintenance		64,428	(933)	4,200	67,695	3,267
Administrative Cost Grants		23,546	0	8,500	32,046	8,500
Technical Support		7,261	(110)		7,151	(110)
SUBTOTAL, School Operations		342,963	(575)	52,005	394,393	51,430
Tribally Controlled Community Colleges						
Operating Grants to TCCCs		23,094	0	2,426	25,520	2,426
Technical Assistance		114	0		114	0
Endowments		979	0		979	0
SUBTOTAL, TCCCs		24,187	0	2,426	26,613	2,426

Activities, Subactivities, Program Element, Subelements	05-Apr-93 11:52 AM	Net FY 1993 Enacted (A)	Total Uncont. & One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1994 Request	Change From 1993 (+/-)
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						
Business Enterprise Dev. Program		5,205	0	(1,244)	3,961	(1,244)
Community & Reservation Economic Development Program		5,956	(1)		5,955	(1)
Technical Assistance		781	(9)		772	(9)
SUB-TOTAL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		11,942	(10)	(1,244)	10,688	(1,254)
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						
Agriculture						
Prairie Dog Program		986	0		986	0
Noxious Weed Eradication		1,957	(1)		1,956	(1)
Gila River Farms Project		991	5		996	5
Irrigation Drainage		587	0		587	0
Forestry						
Forest Development		9,334	(331)		9,003	(331)
Forest Inventories/Plans		1,504	(2)		1,502	(2)
Woodland Management		496	2		498	2
Endangered Species		1,668	(408)	400	1,660	(8)
Water Management and Development		9,850	(1,949)		7,901	(1,949)
Unresolved Hunting & Fishing Rights		367	0		367	0
Minerals and Mining			0			
Mineral Assessments		1,983	2		1,985	2
Special Projects		595	2		597	2
SUB-TOTAL, RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				400	28,038	(2,280)
TRUST SERVICES						
Indian Rights Protection						
Litigation Support		1,983	0		1,983	0
Water Rights Negotiation Litigation		10,510	(10,510)		0	(10,510)
Attorneys Fees		2,082	0		2,082	0
Unresolved Rights Issues		1,225	(2)		1,223	(2)
ANILCA		1,491	1		1,492	1
ANCSA		1,201	(11)		1,190	(11)
Real Estate Services						
Cadastral Surveys		2,171	0		2,171	0
Probate Backlog Reduction		954	(8)		946	(8)
Lease Compliance		1,525	(11)		1,514	(11)
Environmental Quality Services						
Hazardous Waste		3,454	(2)	1,000	4,452	998
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program		1,180	(1)		1,179	(1)
SUB-TOTAL, TRUST SERVICES		27,776	(10,544)	1,000	18,232	(9,544)
TOTAL, NON-RECURRING PROGRAMS		82,308	(14,945)	1,856	69,219	(13,089)
** BIA OPERATIONS **						
Central Office Operations						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT						
Community Services, General		380	118		498	118
All Other Aid to Tribal Government		2,453	(173)		2,280	(173)
Self Determination Services		599	(9)		590	(9)
Drug Abuse Coordination Office		256	41		297	41
SUB-TOTAL, TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		3,688	(23)	0	3,665	(23)

Activities, Subactivities, Program Element, Subelements	05-Apr-93 11:52 AM	Net FY 1993 Enacted (A)	Total Uncont. & One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1994 Request	Change From 1993 (+/-)
Johnson - O'Malley Education Assistance		22,980	(154)		22,826	(154)
SUBTOTAL, JOM		22,980	(154)	0	22,826	(154)
SUB-TOTAL, EDUCATION		390,130	(729)	54,431	443,832	53,702
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						
Facilities Operations and Maintenance		15,738	(258)	1,000	16,480	742
Road Maintenance		29,872	(100)		29,772	(100)
Housing Improvement Program		19,992	(538)		19,454	(538)
SUB-TOTAL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		65,602	(896)	1,000	65,706	104
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						
Irrigation O & M		7,673	3	4,300	11,976	4,303
Wildlife and Parks			0			0
Rights Protection Implementation -						0
Western Washington (Boldt)		6,571	44	350	6,965	394
Columbia River		2,102	0		2,102	0
Klamath Conservation Pgm.		547	3		550	3
Voigt Case Area		3,632	18		3,650	18
Michigan Settlement		1,831	9		1,840	9
US/Canada Pacific Salmon		2,482	8		2,490	8
Upper Columbia United Tribes		297	2		299	2
Lake Roosevelt Management		497	4		501	4
Circle of Flight Waterfowl Init.		397	2		399	2
Fish Hatchery Operations		2,487	13		2,500	13
Fish Hatchery Maintenance		198	1		199	1
Tribal Management Development Programs		6,987	17		7,004	17
Menominee Forestry		506	0		506	0
SUB-TOTAL, RESOURCES, MANAGEMENT		36,207	124	4,650	40,981	4,774
TRUST SERVICES						
Financial Trust Services		2,577	56	375	3,008	431
SUB-TOTAL, TRUST SERVICES		2,577	56	375	3,008	431
TOTAL, RECURRING PROGRAMS		672,460	(10,557)	95,456	757,359	84,899
		4,275	0		4,275	0
		4,945	(1,711)	1,700	4,934	(11)
		9,220	(1,711)	1,700	9,209	(11)
		1,966	0		1,966	0
		1,086	0		1,086	0
		3,052	0	0	3,052	0

Activities, Subactivities, Program Element, Subelements	05-Apr-93 11:52 AM	Net FY 1993 Enacted (A)	Total Uncont. & One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1994 Request	Change From 1993 (+/-)
HUMAN SERVICES						
Social Services		1,146	(78)		1,068	(78)
Child Protection & Family Violence		248	(1)		247	(1)
SUB-TOTAL, HUMAN SERVICES		1,394	(79)	0	1,315	(79)
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE						
Law Enforcement		2,816	83		2,899	83
SUB-TOTAL, PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE		2,816	83	0	2,899	83
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						
Housing Development		234	(3)		231	(3)
Direct Employment		200	(200)		0	(200)
Economic Development		658	262		920	262
SUB-TOTAL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		1,092	59	0	1,151	59
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						
Natural Resources, General		334	(6)		328	(6)
Agriculture		301	(4)		297	(4)
Forestry		1,562	(27)		1,535	(27)
Aviation Management		66	(1)		65	(1)
Forest Marketing Assistance		78	(2)		76	(2)
Water Resources		422	(6)		416	(6)
Wildlife and Parks		296	(4)		292	(4)
Minerals and Mining		873	(15)		858	(15)
SUB-TOTAL, RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		3,932	(65)	0	3,867	(65)
TRUST SERVICES						
Trust Services, General		370	(1)		369	(1)
All Other Indian Rights Protection		556	(8)		548	(8)
Environmental Quality Services		229	(5)		224	(5)
Real Estate Services		1,343	(21)		1,322	(21)
Land Records Improvement		310	(4)	1,700	2,006	696
Financial Trust Services		11,044	(138)	6,000	16,906	5,862
SUB-TOTAL, TRUST SERVICES		13,852	(177)	7,700	21,375	7,523
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Executive Direction & EEO		5,803	(1,575)	1,650	5,878	75
Administrative Services						
Administration		4,937	(7)	3,726	8,656	3,719
Financial Management		9,273	(2,501)	3,300	10,072	799
Construction Program Management		5,040	(80)	1,000	5,960	920
Facility Safety Inspections		194	(2)		192	(2)
Safety Program Management		298	(5)		293	(5)
ADP Services						
ADP Central Program Management		7,103	(112)		6,991	(112)
ADP Central System Support		6,917	(77)	1,500	8,340	1,423
Education Program Management		4,554	(63)		4,491	(63)
Indian Gaming		545	(2)	1,000	1,543	998
SUB-TOTAL, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		44,664	(4,424)	12,176	52,416	7,752
TOTAL, CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATIONS		71,438	(4,626)	19,876	86,688	

Activities, Subactivities, Program Element, Subelements	05-Apr-93 11:52 AM	Net FY 1993 Enacted (A)	Total Uncont. & One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1994 Request	Change From 1993 (+/-)
** Area Office Operations **						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT						
Community Services, General		385	(6)	(21)	358	(27)
All Other Aid to Tribal Government		1,530	47	385	1,962	432
SUB-TOTAL, TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		1,915	41	364	2,320	405
HUMAN SERVICES						
Social Services		1,338	224	(296)	1,266	(72)
Child Protection & Family Violence		362	0	1,500	1,862	1,500
SUB-TOTAL, HUMAN SERVICES		1,700	224	1,204	3,128	1,428
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE						
Law Enforcement		620	226	142	988	368
SUB-TOTAL, PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE		620	226	142	988	368
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						
Housing Development		3,279	(151)		3,128	(151)
Adult Vocational Training		169	(1)	53	211	42
Economic Development		1,122	(1)		1,121	(1)
SUB-TOTAL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		4,570	(152)	53	4,471	(99)
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						
Natural Resources, General		660	(53)	138	745	85
Agriculture		844	(12)	(60)	772	(72)
Forestry		1,321	(23)	(19)	1,279	(42)
Forest Marketing Assistance		268	1		269	1
Water Resources				750	750	750
Wildlife and Parks		467	(148)	(97)	222	(245)
Minerals and Mining		312	(57)	28	283	(29)
SUB-TOTAL, RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		3,872	(292)	740	4,320	448
TRUST SERVICES						
Financial Trust Services		1,931	(114)	625	2,442	511
Trust Services, General		794	(12)	112	894	100
All Other Indian Rights Protection		571	(12)	15	574	3
Real Estate Services		2,617	(41)	114	2,690	73
Land Titles & Records Offices		4,542	(80)		4,462	(80)
Land Records Improvement		1,183	(19)		1,164	(19)
Environmental Quality Services		187	(41)	9	155	(32)
SUB-TOTAL, TRUST SERVICES		11,825	(319)	875	12,381	556
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Executive Direction & EEO		2,872	415	(221)	3,066	194
Administrative Services		20,699	635	1,368	22,702	2,003
Safety Management		1,037	90	(45)	1,082	45
Facilities Management		5,731	(68)		5,663	(68)
ADP Decentralized Sys. Support		3,380	(48)	1,000	4,332	952
SUB-TOTAL, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		33,719	1,024	2,102	36,845	3,126
TOTAL, AREA OFFICE OPERATIONS		58,221	735	5,475	64,431	6,210

Activities, Subactivities, Program Element, Subelements	05-Apr-93 11:52 AM	Net FY 1993 Enacted (A)	Total Uncont. & One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1994 Request	Change From 1993 (+/-)
* CONSTRUCTION *						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION						
Contract Support			0	3,000	3,000	3,000
Self Governance Compacts		1,631	7		1,638	7
SUB-TOTAL, TRIBAL GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION				3,000	4,638	3,537
EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION						
New School Construction		34,703	(34,703)	13,000	13,000	(21,703)
Employee Housing		3,936	(3,936)	4,000	4,000	64
Advance Planning and Design		5,859	(5,859)	4,000	4,000	(1,859)
Facilities Improvement and Repair		45,697	(45,675)	51,094	51,116	5,419
SUB-TOTAL, EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION		90,195	(90,173)	72,094	72,116	(18,079)
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE						
Law Enforcement		6,329	(6,329)	6,600	6,600	271
Emergency Shelters		892	(892)		0	(892)
Facilities Improvement and Repair			0	2,000	2,000	2,000
SUB-TOTAL, PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE		7,221	(7,221)	8,600	8,600	1,379
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONSTRUCTION						
Road Construction			0		0	0
SUB-TOTAL, COMMUNITY DEV. CONSTRUCTION		0	0	0	0	0
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION						
Project Construction						
Irrigation			0		0	0
NIIP		15,269	(15,269)		0	(15,269)
Seminole Reservation Canals		992	(992)		0	(992)
San Carlos Irrig. Project		892	(892)		0	(892)
Ute Mountain Ute (Dolores)		3,966	(3,966)		0	(3,966)
Gila River Farms		1,215	(1,215)		0	(1,215)
Crow Creek		1,190	(1,190)		0	(1,190)
Miner Flat Dam (White Mountain Apache)		1,983	(1,983)		0	(1,983)
Fort Belknap		1,368	(1,368)		0	(1,368)
Isleta Pueblo		892	(892)		0	(892)
Engineering and Supervision			0		0	0
Area/Agency Operations		2,014	(9)		2,005	(9)
Central Office Staff Operations		232	(1)		231	(1)
Survey and Design						
Irrigation		484	(484)	500	500	16
Safety of Dams		11,105	(11,085)	18,000	18,020	6,915
Fish Hatchery Rehabilitation		1,469	(1,469)		0	(1,469)
SUB-TOTAL, RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		43,071	(40,815)	18,500	20,756	(22,315)
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Telecommunications Improvement & Repair		881	(881)	900	900	19
Facilities Improvement and Repair		5,077	(5,077)	7,100	7,100	2,023
Land Acquisition		1,537	(1,537)		0	(1,537)
SUB-TOTAL, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		7,495	(7,495)	8,000	8,000	505
TOTAL, CONSTRUCTION		149,613	(145,697)	110,194	114,110	(35,503)

Activities, Subactivities, Program Element, Subelements	05-Apr-93 11:52 AM	Net FY 1993 Enacted (A)	Total Uncont. & One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1994 Request	Change From 1993 (+/-)
SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND POOLED OVERHEAD						
HUMAN SERVICES						
Indian Child Welfare Act-urban		1,735	0		1,735	0
Child Protection & Family Violence		858			858	0
SUB-TOTAL, HUMAN SERVICES		2,593	0	0		
EDUCATION						
Post Secondary Schools		11,171	(47)		11,124	(47)
Special Higher Education Scholarships		2,479	0		2,479	0
SUB-TOTAL, EDUCATION		13,650	(47)	0	13,603	(47)
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE						
Police Academy (C.O.)		1,143	4		1,147	4
Substance Abuse		1,343	4		1,347	4
SUB-TOTAL, PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE				0		
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						
Housing Training		119	0		119	0
Indian Arts & Crafts Board		948	(9)	125	1,064	116
United Tribes Technical College		1,788	10		1,798	10
United Sioux Tribe Development Corp.		105	1		106	1
Nat'l Ironworkers Training Program		426	0		426	0
SUB-TOTAL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		3,386	2	125	3,513	127
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						
Indian Integr Res Info Pgm(IIRIP)		1,930	0		1,930	0
Intertribal Agriculture Council		198	0		198	
SUB-TOTAL, RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			0	0		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
[Related Support Services]						
Intra-Gov't Billings		9,225	2,707	139	12,071	2,846
Employee Compensation - Payments		7,250	518		7,768	518
Unemployment Compensation		5,897	232		6,129	232
Employee Displacement Costs		1,409	0		1,409	0
Facilities Management						
GSA Rentals		12,521	1,000		13,521	1,000
Direct Rentals		1,222	0		1,222	0
Technical Training		188	0		188	0
ADP Telecommunications		522	0		522	0
Consolidated Training Programs		1,211	(1)		1,210	(1)
SUB-TOTAL, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		39,445	4,456	139	44,040	4,595
TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAMS/POOLED OVERHEAD		63,688	4,419	264	68,371	4,683
*SUBTOTAL-OIP-DIRECT PROGRAM		1,342,385	(10,439)	141,360	1,473,306	130,921

Activities, Subactivities, Program Element, Subelements	05-Apr-93 11:52 AM	Net FY 1993 Enacted (A)	Total Uncont. & One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1994 Request	Change From 1993 (+/-)
*INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PRGRM. ACCT.		2,479	5		2,484	5
TOTAL, DIRECT LOANS		2,479	5	0	2,484	5
*INDIAN GUARANT. LOAN PRGM. ACCT		9,687	3		9,690	3
TOTAL, GUARANTEED LOANS				0		
*TECHNICAL ASSIST. OF INDIAN ENT.						
MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS						
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Adm.)		596	0		596	0
Old Age Assistance Administration		216	0		216	0
Aleutian - Pribilof Restitution		1,500	(1,500)		0	(1,500)
Salt River Water Rights Settlement		100	(100)		0	(100)
Colorado Ute Water Rights Settle.		62	(62)		0	(62)
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement		235	(2)		233	(2)
Yurok Tribe Land Acquisition		2,500	(2,500)		0	(2,500)
Arrostock Band of MicMacs		900	(900)		0	(900)
Penobscott Settlement			0	215	215	215
Trust of St. George		500	(500)		0	(500)
Trust Fund Deficiencies		3,000	(3,000)	3,000	3,000	0
Indian Water Rights Settlements						
Waste Abatement						
Water Rights Studies/ Negotiations			10,510	9,490	20,000	20,000
Ute Indian Rights Settlement			0	58,865	58,865	58,865
Three Affiliated Tribes Recovery Fund			0	6,000	6,000	6,000
San Carlos Apache Water Rights			0	38,400	38,400	38,400
Jicarilla Settlement Act			0	2,000	2,000	2,000
Zuni Land Conservation		8,000	(8,000)	9,000	9,000	1,000
Fallon Water Rights Settlement		8,000	(8,000)	11,200	11,200	3,200
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settle		8,000	(8,000)	8,700	8,700	700
Fort Hall Water Rights Settlement		5,000	(5,000)	5,216	5,216	216
Fort McDowell Water Rights Settlement			0		0	0
Navajo Indian Irr. Project			0	34,000	34,000	34,000
Southern Arizona (SWARSA)			0	3,209	3,209	3,209
Salt River Pima-Maricopa			0	1,430	1,430	1,430
Fort McDowell Community			0	1,980	1,980	1,980
*SUBTOTAL, MISC. PAYMENTS		38,609	(27,054)	192,705	204,260	165,651
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund		3,966	0	(1,500)	2,466	(1,500)
*SUBTOTAL, NAVAJO REHAB.		3,966	0		2,466	(1,500)
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATED FUNDS		1,548,709	(183,181)	444,259	1,808,286	259,578



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Bob Walker 202/208-6416

For Release: April 27, 1993

SECRETARY BABBITT APPROVES CAMPO LANDFILL LEASE,
SETS TOUGH GUIDELINES FOR NEW INDIAN WASTE FACILITY PROPOSALS

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt said today that while he is approving a lease between an Indian tribe and a solid waste disposal company that contemplates construction of a landfill on tribal land in southern California, he will take steps to prevent the wholesale targeting of tribal lands across America for waste disposal.

"After careful consideration I have decided to approve the lease that will allow a proposal for a large solid waste facility on the land of the Campo Band of Indians in southern California to proceed," Secretary Babbitt said in a statement. "The Campo's substantial efforts over many years, encouraged by the prior Administration, and my conclusion that the project has almost universal support among tribal members were important factors in my decision."

The Secretary made it clear that it would be a mistake for the waste disposal industry to look upon the decision as encouraging the targeting of Indian lands for dumps for non-Indian waste.

"Building large facilities on Indian reservations to handle largely non-Indian-generated waste," Secretary Babbitt said, "elicits a disturbing image of 'wasting' Indian lands." He noted that "the exploitation of potential regulatory loopholes or vacuums may be behind some proposals to site such projects in Indian country."

"In general, I do not believe the Department should be in the business of encouraging proposals to build large waste facilities on Indian reservations primarily to handle non-Indian waste," Secretary Babbitt said. He said that he will approve such projects only when he is convinced that:

-- Tribal members have been fully apprised of the terms, conditions, and risks and have approved them, through their tribal governments or preferably (at least where large facilities are located on small reservations), through a referendum election specifically addressing the issue;

-over-

-- A first-class regulatory system (tribal, federal, state, or some combination thereof) has been approved by the Tribe, is in place, and will exercise clear supervisory power over the facility, including long-term monitoring and the ability to bring effective enforcement actions; and

-- The financial terms of these arrangements, including potential long-term liability of the Tribe and the United States from environmental contamination, are protective of tribal and federal interests.

The lease approved today provides for the Campo Band of Mission Indians to lease land on its reservation to Mid-American Waste Systems, Inc., for a 600-acre facility for solid waste disposal, recycling and composting. The waste is proposed to be shipped by rail from San Diego about 60 miles away.

A copy of Secretary Babbitt's full statement is attached.

-DOI-

Statement of Secretary of the Interior Babbitt
on the Campo Waste Facility

After careful consideration I have decided to approve the lease between the Campo Band of Indians and a solid waste disposal company that will allow the proposal to build a large solid waste facility on tribal land to proceed.

Building large facilities on Indian reservations to handle largely non-Indian-generated waste, however, elicits a disturbing image of "wasting" Indian lands. Also, a project of this magnitude can permanently change the character of a reservation, particularly a comparatively small one.

And there is always the possibility, no matter how tightly regulated, of long-term environmental risks. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is not an environmental regulatory agency, and existing law and practice do not always provide clear answers to questions concerning the extent to which tribal, federal and state environmental regulatory laws apply. Indeed, the exploitation of potential regulatory loopholes or vacuums may be behind some proposals to site such projects in Indian country.

At the same time, these projects can provide significant economic benefits to tribal governments and reservation residents, many of whom may be impoverished.

Exercising the federal trust responsibility in this context is challenging. While respecting tribal self-determination, I must also seek to prevent exploitation of tribal resources for the benefit of non-Indians, and must take longer-term costs and risks fully into account, balancing them against shorter-term benefits.

Weighing these considerations, I have decided that my approach to such proposals as Secretary and trustee will be as follows:

In general, I do not believe the Department should be in the business of encouraging proposals to build large waste facilities on Indian reservations primarily to handle non-Indian waste. I will be especially concerned when a waste project is large in relation to the size of the reservation, and when cultural, scenic and other special qualities of a particular reservation would be dramatically altered.

I will approve such projects only when I am convinced that

--tribal members have been fully apprised of the terms, conditions, and risks, and have approved them, through their tribal governments or, preferably (at least where large facilities are located on small reservations), through a referendum election specifically addressing the issue;

--a first-class regulatory system (tribal, federal, state, or some combination thereof) has been approved by the Tribe, is in place, and will exercise clear supervisory power over the facility, including long-term monitoring and the ability to bring effective enforcement actions; and

--the financial terms of these arrangements, including potential long-term liability of the Tribe and the United States from environmental contamination, are protective of tribal and federal interests.

I am instructing the BIA to apply these principles in carrying out its responsibilities to provide technical advice and other assistance to the Tribes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

NATIONAL
OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC
ADMINISTRATION

NOAA 93-R117

CONTACTS: Angela Calos
(202) 482-6090

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 29, 1993

COMMERCE AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS
SET CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES

In an effort to resolve tribal and non-tribal allocations of Klamath River salmon, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and Commerce Secretary Ron Brown today agreed to a management plan designed to improve conservation measures while providing for additional salmon harvest now and in the future for Klamath River tribes.

In addition, the agreement by the two secretaries ensures that a definitive legal ruling on future allocations of Klamath River chinook stocks will be issued before Sept. 30 of this year.

The Department of Commerce will issue an emergency rule on April 30 to open the salmon season on May 1, as recommended by the Pacific Fishery Management Council, with two exceptions:

- o The short commercial fishing season that had been expected to open between Horse Mountain and Point Arena, Calif., from May 1-6, will not open. Fishing in this area has a greater adverse impact on Klamath River chinook stocks.
- o The May-June recreational quota for chinook salmon will be reduced from 12,000 fish to 8,000 fish in the area between Humbug Mountain, Ore., to Horse Mountain, Calif.

Secretary Babbitt has set the 1993 tribal fishery quota at 18,500 salmon, an increase from 17,400 provided in the Council's plan. Secretary Brown has asked the Council to revise the 1993 chinook salmon regulations to provide for a spawning escapement of 38,000 salmon in light of the failure to meet spawning population goals in past years and the opportunity to take advantage of this year's water supply. This regulation change results in an increased escapement of 3,000 fish over the Council's recommendations.

(MORE)

"These management measures reflect the extremely high priority that Secretary Babbitt and I place on conserving the Klamath River chinook salmon," said Brown. "Because these stocks of salmon are severely depressed, we must carefully manage them to ensure that there are sufficient population numbers for the future.

"We are committed to rapidly moving to a definitive legal ruling concerning the rights of all parties to the Klamath River chinook salmon. The failure to do so over the past decade has been unfair to everyone concerned," said Brown. "As soon as the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior issues a ruling on this matter, I will ask that the Council incorporate Interior's allocations in its regulations for the 1994 season. The Solicitor's ruling should be completed no later than Sept. 30 in order that all parties have adequate time to plan for the 1994 season."

Secretary Babbitt added, "We are committed to ensuring that by the 1994 season, the legal allocation rights of the Klamath River tribes are fully incorporated in the Pacific Fishery Management Council's plan. We are also committed to restoring the Klamath fishery resource. By providing additional spawning escapements this year, we can begin to take advantage of habitat improvements and start the process of rebuilding the resource.

"This decision allows the federal government to meet its trust responsibilities to the tribes while taking concrete steps to restore this important resource."

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Bob Walker 202/208-6416

For Release: May 11, 1993

PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES ADA DEER
AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS

President Bill Clinton today announced his intention to nominate Ada Deer, an educator and former chair of the Menominee Nation of Wisconsin, to serve as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs. The appointment, subject to confirmation by the U.S. Senate, will make her the first woman to serve as Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs.

"Ada Deer is a strong leader with a lifelong commitment to American Indian rights, to improving the lives of American Indians, and to the strengthening of tribal governments," said Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. "She was very highly recommended for this position by numerous tribes and tribal councils across America. She is an outstanding advocate with an impressive record of success and accomplishment."

Ms. Deer, currently a senior lecturer at the School of Social Work and American Indian Studies Program at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, was a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives last fall. She was born on the Menominee reservation, led the struggle to restore federal recognition for the tribe, and was the tribal leader 1974 to 1976.

For more than 25 years she has worked with such national organizations as the Native American Rights Fund, Americans for Indian Opportunity, and the American Indian Graduate Program.

She was the first member of her tribe to graduate from the University of Wisconsin (1957) and the first American Indian to receive a master's degree from the School of Social Work at Columbia University (1961). She was a fellow at the Harvard Institute of Politics, John F. Kennedy School of Government, in 1977. In addition, her academic honors include Doctor of Humane Letters from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Among numerous other honors, Ms. Deer was presented a National Distinguished Achievement Award by the American Indian Resources Institute in 1991 and was named Woman of the Year by Girl Scouts of America in 1982.

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The Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs has responsibility for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the bureau with the largest budget in Department of the Interior, \$2.4 billion. BIA has 12,000 employees providing services and administering trust responsibilities for more than 500 tribes and Alaska Native villages. About one million members of federally recognized tribes live on or near the 56 million acres of Indian trust lands served by the BIA.

-DOI-



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Gertel Harris-Brace
(202) 208-4662

For Release July 26, 1993

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION ANNOUNCES POLICY TO PROTECT INDIAN TRUST ASSETS

Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Daniel P. Beard today announced a new policy designed to protect Indian trust assets from adverse impacts of Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) programs and activities

"The Bureau of Reclamation has a shared responsibility in protecting the rights of Indian tribes," Beard said. "The new policy will help us to assess and mitigate potential impacts on Indian trust assets." Indian trust assets are legal interest in property held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes. Such assets include lands, minerals, hunting and fishing rights and water rights.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, a sister agency of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior, has primary responsibility for Indian trust. However, the trust responsibility requires that all federal agencies take all actions reasonably necessary to protect trust assets.

The new policy announced today will be incorporated in Reclamation's environmental directives by October 1, 1993.

-DOI-

EDITORS NOTE: A copy of the Indian Trust Policy is attached.

Bureau of Reclamation
Indian Trust Asset Policy

This document describes the Bureau of Reclamation's policy to protect Indian trust assets from adverse impacts of Reclamation programs and activities, thereby better enabling the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill his responsibility to Indian tribes. In furtherance of this policy, Reclamation will modify its National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Handbook procedures.

Background

Indian trust assets are legal interests in property held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes or individuals. Examples of things that may be trust assets are lands, minerals, hunting and fishing rights, and water rights. The United States, with the Secretary as the trustee, holds many assets in trust for Indian tribes or Indian individuals.

The United States has an Indian trust responsibility to protect and maintain rights reserved by or granted to Indian tribes or Indian individuals by treaties, statutes, and executive orders, which rights are sometimes further interpreted through court decisions and regulations. This trust responsibility requires that all Federal agencies, including Reclamation, take all actions reasonably necessary to protect trust assets.

Policy

Reclamation will carry out its activities in a manner which protects trust assets and avoids adverse impacts when possible. When Reclamation cannot avoid adverse impacts, it will provide appropriate mitigation or compensation.

To carry out this policy, Reclamation will modify its NEPA compliance procedures to require evaluation of the potential effects of its proposed actions on trust assets. Reclamation will perform interdisciplinary analyses to assess potential impacts to trust assets and the consequences of such impacts for the Indian people who beneficially own the assets. The procedure shall include format changes in all NEPA compliance documents to highlight all trust asset impacts. These changes shall include:

- a statement that no impacts to trust assets are anticipated, when such is the case;
- a clearly labeled section discussing anticipated impacts to trust assets;
- an Indian trust asset item in the Categorical Exclusion Checklist.



Assistant Secretary

Indian Affairs

Room 4140 MIB

of the INTERIOR news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
For Release: August 4, 1993

Anita Clevenger 202/208-7394
Timothy McKeown 202/343-4101

NPS COMPILES LIST OF CONTACTS TO HELP FEDERAL AGENCIES AND MUSEUMS COMPLY WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT

The National Park Service has compiled a list of Federal, Tribal, Native Alaskan, Native American and Native Hawaiian contacts to assist other Federal agencies and museums in complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The law requires Federal agencies and museums that receive Federal funds to consult with Indian tribes, Native Alaskan entities, and Native Hawaiian organizations regarding the proper care and disposition of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony with which they are culturally affiliated, and to provide a summary of their collections by November 16, 1993.

The list is comprised of designated officials from the 752 federally recognized Indian tribes and Native Alaskan entities, 7 Native Hawaiian organizations, and 42 Federal agencies. It includes the name, address and telephone number of the chair, president, or other official specifically designated to deal with issues related to NAGPRA implementation. A copy of the contact list is available in either printed or electronic format.

The required summaries should include estimates of the number of Native American cultural objects in the collection; reference to the means, date(s), and location(s) whereby the collection was acquired; and observations about any lineal descendants, if available, or culturally affiliated Indian tribes, Native Alaskan entities, or Native Hawaiian organizations. Copies of a memorandum that provides guidance on summaries, inventories, and notification, including a sample summary, are also available from the National Park Service.

The tribal and Federal agency contact list and the guidance memorandum can be obtained from the Park Service by contacting: Dr. C. Timothy McKeown, National Park Service, NAGPRA Program Leader, Archeological Assistance Div., P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, Tele: (202) 343-4101; Fax: (202) 523-1547

-NPS-



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington, D.C. 20240



IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE -- September 10, 1993

Carl Shaw (202) 219-4150

ADA DEER TO ATTEND PUBLIC FORUM IN CONNECTICUT

Ada Deer, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in the U.S. Department of the Interior, has accepted an invitation from U.S. Rep. Sam Gejdenson to attend a public forum he is sponsoring in Ledyard Connecticut on September 18. The Assistant Secretary will appear to explain the general process involved in accepting lands into trust and how such applications are evaluated. "My administration is dedicated to building partnership and fostering understanding between Indians and non-Indians on issues that concern us all," Deer said.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Bob Walker (202) 208-6416

For Release: October 6, 1993

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ISSUES OPINION ON TRIBAL ENTITLEMENT TO KLAMATH RIVER FISH

The Interior Department today released a legal opinion that two California Indian tribes are entitled to enough Klamath-Trinity basin salmon to support a moderate living standard, or 50 percent of the harvest, whichever is less.

The opinion, signed by Interior Solicitor John D. Leshy, notes that when the Hoopa Valley and Yurok Reservations were created, the U.S. government reserved a federally protected fishing right for the two tribes.

The opinion concludes that "the entitlement of the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes is limited to the moderate living standard or 50 percent of the harvest of Klamath-Trinity basin salmon, whichever is less. Given the current depressed condition of the Klamath River basin fishery, and absent any agreement among the parties to the contrary, the Tribes are entitled to 50 percent of the harvest."

"This clearly underscores the need to restore the region's fisheries to healthy levels," said Betsy Rieke, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science. "The allocation of the salmon is controversial only because of depressed salmon resources."

Restoration plans have been prepared for both the Klamath and Trinity drainages, and the Interior Department is working to find the funding necessary to carry out comprehensive restoration of the watershed, aimed in part at reviving salmon populations.

"While this opinion correctly focuses on the size of different 'slices of the pie,'" said Rieke, speaking of salmon allotments, "the Department's resources are primarily directed at how we can make that pie grow."

The opinion on the tribes' rights in the fishery was requested last spring by Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt and Commerce Secretary Ron Brown as part of their discussions about regulating the in-river and ocean fishing of the Klamath-Trinity salmon run and, over the longer term, improving the

(more)

overall fishery. At that time, Babbitt recommended it would be prudent to reserve a 50 percent share of the harvestable surplus of Klamath River salmon for the Indian in-river fishery this year.

As a temporary resolution of differences between the Interior Department recommendation and concerns expressed by the Commerce Department, which has jurisdiction over ocean fisheries, Babbitt set the 1993 in-river tribal harvest ceiling at 18,500. Brown directed a 1993 ocean fishing season that conformed to the in-river tribal harvest constraint.

-DOI-

NATIVE ENTITIES WITHIN THE STATE OF ALASKA RECOGNIZED AND
ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE SERVICES FROM THE UNITED STATES
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Village of Afognak
Native Village of Akhiok
Akiachak Native Community
Akiak Native Community
Native Village of Akutan
Village of Alakanuk
Alatna Village
Native Village of Aleknagik
Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's)
Allakaket Village
Native Village of Ambler
Village of Anaktuvuk Pass
Yupiit of Andreafski
Angoon Community Association
Village of Aniak
Anvik Village
Arctic Village (See Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government)
Native Village of Atka
Atkasuk Village (Atkasook)
Village of Atmautluak
Native Village of Barrow
Beaver Village
Native Village of Belkofski
Village of Bill Moore's Slough
Birch Creek Village
Native Village of Brevig Mission
Native Village of Buckland
Native Village of Cantwell
Native Village of Chanega (aka Chenega)

Chalkyitsik Village
Village of Chefornak
Chevak Native Village
Chickaloon Native Village
Native Village of Chignik
Native Village of Chignik Lagoon
Chignik Lake Village
Chilkat Indian Village (Kluckwan)
Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)
Chinik Eskimo Community (Golovin)
Native Village of Chistochina
Native Village of Chitina
Native Village of Chuatbaluk (Russion Mission, Kuskokwim)
Chuloonawick Native Village
Circle Native Community
Village of Clarks's Point
Native Village of Council
Craig Community Association
Village of Crooked Creek
Native Village of Deering
Native Village of Dillingham
Native Village of Diomedé (aka Inalik)
Village of Dot Lake
Douglas Indian Association
Native Village of Eagle
Native Village of Eek
Egegik Village
Eklutna Native Village
Native Village of Ekuk
Ekwok Village
Native Village of Elim
Emmonak Village
Evansville Village (aka Bettles Field)
Native Village of Eyak (Cordova)
Native Village of False Pass
Native Village of Fort Yukon
Native Village of Gakona
Galena Village (aka Loudon Village)
Native Village of Gambell
Native Village of Georgetown
Native Village of Goodnews Bay
Organized Village of Grayling (aka Holikachuk)
Gulkana Village
Native Village of Hamilton
Healy Lake Village
Holy Cross Village
Hoonah Indian Association
Native Village of Hooper Bay
Hughes Village
Huslia Village
Hydaburg Cooperative Association
Igiugig Village

Village of Iliamna
Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope
Ivanoff Bay Village
Kaguyak Village
Organized Village of Kake
Kaktovik Village (aka Barter Island)
Village of Kalskag
Village of Kaltag
Native Village of Kanatak
Native Village of Karluk
Organized Village of Kasaan
Native Village of Kasigluk
Kenaitze Indian Tribe
Ketchikan Indian Corporation
Native Village of Kiana
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove
King Island Native Community
Native Village of Kipnuk
Native Village of Kivalina
Klawock Cooperative Association
Native Village of Kluti Kaah (aka Copper Center)
Knik Village
Native Village of Kobuk
Kokhanok Village
Koliganek Village
Native Village of Kongiganak
Village of Kotlik
Native Village of Kotzebue
Native Village of Koyuk
Koyukuk Native Village
Organized Village of Kwethluk
Native Village of Kwigillingok
Native Village of Kwinhagak (aka Quinhagak)
Native Village of Larsen Bay
Levelock Village
Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island)
Lime Village
Village of Lower Kalskag
Manley Hot Springs Village
Manokotak Village
Native Village of Marshall (aka Fortuna Ledge)
Native Village of Mary's Igloo
McGrath Native Village
Native Village of Mekoryuk
Mentasta Lake Village
Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve
Native Village of Minto
Native Village of Mountain Village
Naknek Native Village
Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay)
Native Village of Napaimute
Native Village of Napakiak

Native Village of Napaskiak
Native Village of Nelson Lagoon
Nenana Native Association
New Stuyahok Village
Newhalen Village
Newtok Village
Native Village of Nightmute
Nikolai Village
Native Village of Nikolski
Ninilchik Village
Native Village of Noatak
Nome Eskimo Community
Nondalton Village
Noorvik Native Community
Northway Village
Native Village of Nuiqsut (aka Nooiksut)
Nulato Village
Native Village of Nunapitchuk
Village of Ohogamiut
Village of Old Harbor
Orutsararmuit Native Village (aka Bethel)
Oscarville Traditional Village
Native Village of Ouzinkie
Native Village of Paimiut
Pauloff Harbor Village
Pedro Bay Village
Native Village of Perryville
Petersburg Indian Association
Native Village of Pilot Point
Pilot Station Traditional Village
Native Village of Pitka's Point
Platinum Traditional Village
Native Village of Point Hope
Native Village of Point Lay
Native Village of Port Graham
Native Village of Port Heiden
Native Village of Port Lions
Portage Creek Village (aka Ohgsenakale)
Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George
Islands
Qagan Toyagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village
Rampart Village
Village of Red Devil
Native Village of Ruby
Native Village of Russian Mission (Yukon)
Village of Salamatoff
Organized Village of Saxman
Native Village of Savoonga
Saint George (See Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul
& St. George Islands)
Native Village of Saint Michael

Saint Paul (See Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul
& St. George Islands)
Native Village of Scammon Bay
Native Village of Selawik
Seldovia Village Tribe
Shageluk Native Village
Native Village of Shaktoolik
Native Village of Sheldon's Point
Native Village of Shishmaref
Native Village of Shungnak
Sitka Tribe of Alaska
Skagway Village
Village of Sleetmute
Village of Solomon
South Naknek Village
Stebbins Community Association
Native Village of Stevens
Village of Stony River
Takotna Village
Native Village of Tanacross
Native Village of Tanana
Native Village of Tatitlek
Native Village of Tazlina
Telida Village
Native Village of Teller
Native Village of Tetlin
Traditional Village of Togiak
Native Village of Toksook Bay
Tuluksak Native Community
Native Village of Tuntutuliak
Native Village of Tununak
Twin Hills Village
Native Village of Tyonek
Ugashik Village
Umkumiute Native Village
Native Village of Unalakleet
Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska
Native Village of Unga
Village of Venetie (See Native Village of Venetie Tribal
Government)
Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (Arctic Village and
Village of Venetie)
Village of Wainwright
Native Village of Wales
Native Village of White Mountain
Wrangell Cooperative Association
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Immediate Release: October 15, 1993

Carl Shaw, (202) 219-4150

INTERIOR PUBLISHES REVISED LIST OF ALASKA NATIVE TRIBES ELIGIBLE FOR SERVICES FROM BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Department of the Interior today released a revised list of Alaska Native tribes that are eligible to receive services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and which have the immunities and privileges available to other federally recognized Indian tribes in the contiguous 48 States. The list will be published in the Federal Register next week.

"This revised list implements certain portions of an opinion issued by the Departmental solicitor on January 11, 1993, which concluded that for over 50 years, the Department dealt with Alaska Natives under the legal principles used for dealing with tribes in the contiguous 48 States," said Ada E. Deer, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs. "The Opinion left preparation of a list of Alaska tribes for later action and we are fulfilling that portion of the opinion today."

Under general principles of federal Indian law and the Solicitor's Opinion, the powers of Alaska Native tribes include the right to determine membership, adopt constitutions, conduct elections and govern and regulate internal tribal relations.

"However," Deer said, "the solicitor's January opinion concluded, construing general principles of Federal Indian law and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), that notwithstanding the potential that Indian country still exists in Alaska in certain limited cases, Congress has left little or no room for tribes in Alaska to exercise governmental authority over land or nonmembers." This portion of the Opinion is subject to review, but has not been withdrawn or modified.

In arriving at the determination of which entities to include on the list, the BIA reviewed the following lists: the non-tribal entities established pursuant to ANCSA and which were previously eligible for federal services, previously-listed village and regional corporations, and villages and regional tribes previously dealt with by the federal government as governments. Only those villages and regional tribes that have functioned as political entities exercising governmental authority are included in the revised list.

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Not included on the revised list are non-tribal Native entities that currently contract with or receive services from the BIA pursuant to specific statutory authority, including ANCSA village and regional corporations and various tribal organizations. The non-inclusion of these entities does not affect their continued eligibility for contracts and services.

The list to be published in the Federal Register includes the revised list of 226 Alaskan tribal entities and the 318 tribes in the contiguous 48 states that are eligible for services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The revised list of Alaska Natives entities is attached for your review.



U.S. Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service

News Release

FOR RELEASE: December 6, 1993

CONTACT: Tom DeRocco
(202) 208-3983
or
Michael L. Baugher
(303) 231-3162

SHOSHONE, ARAPAHO TRIBES JOIN MMS IN COOPERATIVE AUDIT PROGRAM

The Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service today announced that it will reimburse the Shoshone and Arapaho Indian Tribes a total of \$130,000 during Fiscal Year 1994, for auditing costs for participating in the MMS Cooperative Audit Program.

The addition of the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, which are located on the Wind River Reservation in central Wyoming, brings the number of participating tribes to six, including the Navajo Nation, the Ute, the Southern Ute and the Ute Mountain Ute.

The program enables a tribe to join with MMS in providing additional audit coverage of revenues derived from oil, gas and other mineral leases located on its land.

"Last year, more than \$150 million in mineral revenues were collected from Indian leases," said MMS Director Tom Fry. "Sharing resources and information and working on a partnership basis has increased our auditing coverage and effectiveness. I am pleased to have this program expanded," he added.

Under provision of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, the MMS reimburses participating Indian tribes for costs of conducting audits, such as salaries and travel expenses.

Ten states--California, Colorado, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah and Wyoming--participate under similar provisions.

The MMS is responsible for the collection, accounting for and disbursement of nearly \$4 billion annually in mineral revenues from federal and Indian lands.

--MMS-RMP--



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

John Wright 202/208-6416

For Release: December 14, 1993

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT COMPLETES ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT FORT MCDOWELL INDIAN COMMUNITY WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt today signed agreements to complete final action on implementation of the Fort McDowell Indian Community Water Rights Act of 1990.

Clinton Pattea, President of the Fort McDowell Indian Community, joined Secretary Babbitt in signing the agreements at a ceremony held at the Interior Department. Also attending the ceremony was Ada Deer, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs.

Under provisions of the Fort McDowell Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990, and actions set forth by the signing today, the Community will receive a maximum annual diversion right of 36,350 acre-feet of water from the Verde River.

The agreement includes an increase in the Community's entitlement to Central Arizona Project (CAP) water, and a provision for storage of up to 3,000 acre-feet of water at the Salt River Project, behind Horseshoe or Bartlett Dams.

The Community, located in central Arizona near Phoenix, will increase the amount of its entitlement to CAP water from 4,300 to 18,233 acre-feet. In accordance with the Act, the Community may lease a portion of its water, and has signed an agreement with the City of Phoenix to lease 4,300 acre-feet of water annually.

John J. Duffy, Chairman of the Interior Department's Working Group on Indian Water Rights, said that today's action satisfies the tribe's federally reserved water rights.

STATEMENT BY ADA DEER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-INDIAN AFFAIRS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, REGARDING THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S
AUDIT REPORT ON INDIAN GAMING

--First of all, I don't think I have to tell you that there has literally been an explosion in Indian gaming during the last one to two years. No one -- not Congress, Interior, BIA, the Indian people, or anyone else -- anticipated this tremendous growth. The 1988 legislation did not provide for a time period after it became law for all the safeguards and rules and regulations to be put into place. Neither did it provide time for anyone to hire the necessary expertise to monitor all the things for which we were given the responsibility.

--This particular audit took place earlier this year, but monitored activities that had taken place over the past several years. Most of the things pointed out in the audit -- with the exception of all of the unapproved tribal-state compacts -- have been corrected.

-Let me also point out that the audit covers a time period when the Bureau was in process of creating an Indian Gaming Management Office and hiring personnel to staff it. The Bureau was also working closely with the National Indian Gaming Commission to spell out the responsibilities we had, and to learn when the Commission would be in a position to assume the

responsibilities that the Act assigned it. The Audit report fully points out that the Commission did not consider itself fully operational until February of 1993.

--With that aside, I must emphasize as I pointed out in the audit report, the Department of the Interior and the Bureau pay "great deference" to tribal views and concerns. We also pointed out that the "striking feature" of the current debate over Indian gaming is the lack of deference to tribal views and positions.

--Having said that, I remind you that these are responsible elected tribal government officials who are signing the contracts and tribal-state compacts discussed in the Audit report. We call it self-determination -- sovereignty -- self-governance, autonomy. Neither the Bureau nor the Commission will ever -- and we should not -- be at the elbow of a tribal chairperson when he or she signs legitimate contracts whether they be for gaming management or whatever.

--Tribal chairmen and tribal governments have to assume the responsibility for their actions and they must be held accountable. That does not mean that the Bureau will step away and shirk any of its responsibilities. We are necessarily limited in "protecting" the tribes and that is the way it ought to be if tribal self-determination and self-governance are going to work.

--One more thing -- the Inspector General's report does not bear out what the critics of Indian Gaming have been shouting for years -- that Indian gaming is rife with organized crime. The FBI has been saying for years there is no evidence to support such claims. The report does prove that Indian tribes have to be more diligent in policing their own employees to prevent such theft and embezzlement as pointed out in the report.

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December 22, 1993